

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
a list of 1,000 men for raising
a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CALLE
3 Strand Portables
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 17,974 號四一七九千七萬一第 日四十月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1915. 一拜禮 號十二月二十年四國民華中 P. 3. \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 21st.—The English mail, per s.s.
NOVADA.

TO DEPART.

Dec. 21st.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per s.s. NOVADA.
Dec. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and
Seattle, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
TOKYO MARU.
Dec. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SHANTUNG.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. (724)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes.
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ESTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR 1916 MODELS INVITED.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, PEAK ROAD.

Apply to—
DR. JORDAN,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1289]

TO LET.

NO. 4, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK

Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
R. W. LEE-JONES,
Care of SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS:
in Robinson Road Level, with or without
board in English Private House.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from
1st January, 1916

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
PEAK.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 183, Magazine Gap.
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Knuttsford" Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"BERGELDIE," 136, Tsim Sha
About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply to—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to—
A. E. AVASIA,
Care of R. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [1244]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 28, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 26, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.

No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Anson Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.

No. 3 "THE ALBANY"
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOGES VILLAS, VI, PEAK
(Unfurnished).

No. 69, Tsim Sha (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [43]

ASAHI BEER.

CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY

Obtainable Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. 1281

DRIVING PAIN.

Have you a pain anywhere in your
body?

Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it
torment a single nerve or does it grind
and rack your entire being?

Isn't it foolish then to be driven by
pains or aches, big or little, when you
can drive them away yourself, any or
all of them, by simply rubbing in some

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM?

Under the influence of this great
remedy, aches and pains are bound to
melt away. Immediate relief is afforded
to headaches, backaches, earaches,
toothaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and
sciatica. A tortured world is made free.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1915. [1060-22]

SHANGHAI FIRM'S CARGO IN PRIZE COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN
ALEXANDRIA.

RELEASE OF BRITISH PARTNERS'
SHARE.

His Honour Judge Grain delivered
judgment in the Supreme Court,
Alexandria, sitting in Prize, in the case
of cargo ex the *Herfanger*. The claimants
in the case were Arnold, Karberg &
Co., a firm registered at the German
Consulate-General in Shanghai, and con-
sisted of Harry Arnold, Charles Herbert
Arnold, Ernest Goetz and Max Nielsen.

The two Arnolds are British sub-
jects, Goetz a born Swiss subject, who has
become a naturalized German subject,
and Nielsen a born German subject. Their
business was established in China in 1868,
and in London in 1871. The shares of the
business are divided as follows:—H. E. Arnold
32-44/100, Goetz 15-96/100, Nielsen 15-96/100,
C. H. Arnold 10-4/100 and 25/100 goes to some one named
Thekla, Emma Elizabeth Arnold, who is
not a member of the firm.

The judgment provided "With regard
to the severance from the enemy connec-
tion by the two Arnolds, it appears to me
that they rid themselves of their partners
within a reasonable time after the outbreak
of war.

The partnership itself was dissolved by
the declaration of war (Grain v. Arnold &
Waddington, Scott's case 504), as it is
definitely laid in many cases before and
since the present war that all contracts
with enemy subjects become dissolved on
the outbreak of war.

On December 30th, it appears from the
British Consul-General's letter that they
had already taken steps to advertise their
severance from the enemy parties.

On February 5th, 1915, the two Arnolds
entered into a new partnership agree-
ment with each other, to date from Janu-
ary 1st, 1915, under which they were to
trade together as Arnold, Karberg &
Co. in London, America and China, and
they are now, in fact, so trading, and
under the Order in Council of September
30th, 1915, they are one of the firms men-
tioned in the schedule to whom goods may
be exported to in China.

In the *Clan Grant* case before Sir
Samuel Evans in the Prize Court in Eng-
land, the partnership was between three
German subjects, two of whom resided in
Germany and one H. E. Hehlen, who
resided at Khartoum. The German
Hehlen, having presumably acquired a
domicile in Khartoum, it was admitted
without argument that he had a right to
a release of his share of the partnership
while the other two had their shares con-
fiscated. As regards the two Arnolds,
they have a stronger case because they are
British-born subjects residing in China
and are not enemy subjects as was the case
with Hehlen in the *Clan Grant* case.

I have no doubt that it is my duty to
release to the two Arnolds their part-
nership shares in this cargo. But with
regard to Goetz, I have a more difficult
matter to deal with.

Goetz was a Swiss, who, for some reason
of his own, became a naturalized
German subject in 1903. Mr. Booth
argues that he had established an English
commercial domicile because he has resided
in London since 1909.

A definition of Dicey in his "Conflict
of Law" has already been referred to in
this Court, viz.:—"A commercial domicile
is such residence in a country for the
purpose of trading there as makes a per-
son's trade or business constitute to or
from part of the resources of such country
and renders it, therefore, reasonable that
his hostile, friendly or neutral character
should be determined by reference to the
character of such country."

Pitt Cob-
bett states that "a commercial domicile
is a settled residence in a particular
country for the purpose of trade, by
virtue of which a person, even though a
subject of some other State, is deemed so
far identified with the State in which he
resides and trades as to share its natural
character in time of war."

What do the authorities in Great
Britain think of Goetz's trade or business
forming part of the resources of Great
Britain and of his hostile, friendly or
neutral character, or as to his being so
far identified with the State as to share
its national character? They have inter-
ested him.

By the original partnership agreement,
which is dated November, 1912, it was
laid down that "Goetz" should reside
and carry on "the business abroad" and
as the agreement was drawn up by Eng-
lish solicitors in London and according
to English law, it is safe to assume that
abroad means out of England. The
agreement goes on to say "unless other-
wise decided by the said Harry Edward
Arnold" so it appears that Goetz could
be moved about whenever H. E. Arnold
liked. No domicile whether civil or
commercial implies a certain amount of
permanent residence with an intention to
remain; and in this case we have a
man who becomes a German subject in
1903 and signs an agreement to live out
of England in 1912.

As regards Goetz's residence in London
since 1909, the only evidence we have is
an affidavit of C. H. Arnold, who says
he has been living in Shanghai since the
year 1909, and "he has applied for
British naturalization." For aught that
I know or even that C. H. Arnold may
know, Goetz may have passed his time
going to and fro to Germany. No date has
been given as to when he applied for
naturalization as a British subject; it is
not improbable that it was at the out-
break of war.

Does it seem probable that a man who
turns himself from a Swiss into a German
in 1903 has a permanent intention of
becoming a resident and member of
British Society in 1909, especially when he
can drive them away abroad or elsewhere at
any time by H. E. Arnold?

Mr. Booth has quoted Nigel Gold-
Mining Co. The Harmons I.E.P.C. 241,
2nd v. Hoeds (1901-2 K.P. 949) also Pitt
Cobbett p. 25 on trade domicile and the
various cases recently on the right of an
aliened person to sue. The *Jonge Klas-
sina* 5 O.R. 302 and has deducted very
able arguments from those cases. But I
am of opinion that Ernest Goetz is an
enemy subject who has not divested him-
self of his German character by means of
the acquisition of a domicile in Eng-
land or otherwise that his share in this

HOW GERMANY WON HER TRADE IN CHINA.

TRIBUTE TO GERMAN
ENTERPRISE.

[By C. A. W. Rose, Assistant British
Commercial Attaché in China.]

Much has been said and written on the
capture of German trade in China, and
although much has been learned that is
useful, there exists a good deal of confu-
sion of thought. China trade is divided
into four classes: (1) Great financial
groups representing leading treaty
powers; (2) manufacturing firms who
are able to finance their own businesses
and establish a virtual monopoly; (3)
piece-goods auctions selling the products
of Lancashire; (4) the merchant houses
which import and handle any business
promising fair profits and quick returns.

The first three are full of life, and Brit-
ish interests are holding their own under
these heads. I propose to deal with the
fourth.

German firms do not pay large salaries
in China, but every head of department
has a generous share of the profits he
brings to the firm. Similar treatment
is accorded the Chinese staffs. Heads of
departments keep in close touch with
the Chinese, learn their customs, their
habits of thought and language.

It is impossible to lay too much
stress on the last point. Several of the
most successful British firms are encour-
aging the study of language, and they
find it pays them to do so.

Again, the Germans create business.
When a prospect of a contract arises,
they go to the headquarters of industrial
activity and suggest business. It is use-
less to wait for demand to stimulate
supply. The demand must be created.

Within the last few years the Chinese
have been taught to need kerosene oil,
lamps, cigarettes, cotton thread, needles,
matches, sugar, electric light and power
stations, flour and oil mills, pumps and
steamboats.

German firms create a demand. British
firms often wait for the demand to come
to them. It may be known in Shanghai
that a cotton mill is likely to be erected
in the interior. The German firm sends
up a representative (usually in textiles
a British representative) with pictures,
a magic lantern, and a Chinese lecturer,
who gives a real idea of cost and profit.

PIONEER WORKERS.

The men who are doing the pioneer
work for German firms in China are
seldom specialists. The men who are suc-
ceeding are those with good business
instincts, with energy, and all-round
knowledge of their particular depart-
ments.

German firms have got behind the first
line of defence with piece-goods. Ger-
man agents are travelling in every
province in the interior carrying samples
and looking for orders by telegraph. Where
German firms have succeeded, surely
British firms can succeed. Japan is break-
ing new ground every year, and even
Russia has opened up new markets and
created new trade with printed cottons.

The real commercial struggle is only
just beginning, and although British
firms still hold the first line, foreign
(German) competitors are getting behind
it, penetrating to the very centres of
supply and demand.

There is one method of German busi-
ness which has been used by German firms
with success—namely, the technical
bureaux. These are groups of non-com-
petitive manufacturers in Germany who
are unwilling to incur the expense of in-
dividual representation in China, but
who are determined to find an opening
in that market.

CREATING EXPORTS.

They send out a joint representative to
join an established and well-connected
firm in China. That firm supplies him
with special knowledge, and he does the
work of advising and suggesting. When
orders are forthcoming they go direct to
the manufacturers of that group. In this
way many German manufacturers have
been able to secure orders.

As to exports, German firms have prac-
tically created the business in Chinese
export produce during the last few years.
They have established an elaborate
machinery in the interior, with foreign
buying agents and appliances for storing,
cleaning, and packing their cargo. It
has paid the Germans well.

Speaking generally, German business is
conducted on sound lines, and they do
not lose money by giving credit without
suitable security.—*Evening Standard*.

ONE POINT FOR THE BRITISH
TRADER.

An interesting comment on German
methods is made by the British Consul
at Tientsin. He says that the German mer-
chants have needlessly increased the
amount of their losses by foolish efforts to
impress the Chinese with a sense of their
grandeur.

For many years the German exporter
in Tientsin occupying palatial premises,
has made little or no profit for his firm,
while the British, living in very humble
quarters, has spread over the province
organizations for the distribution of cer-
tain imports, from which a golden harvest
has been reaped.

The German exporter has for practical
purposes already disappeared from
Shantung.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital acknowledges
with thanks the following donation to the
Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—
Per Hung Choon Tong, Peking \$ 373.00
Already acknowledged 574,519.10

Total 574,892.10

Hongkong, 18th December, 1915.

cargo is enemy cargo, and therefore must
be condemned.

The Order of the Court will, therefore,
be for the release to Harry Edward Arn-
old of 32-44/100 of the cargo, and a re-
lease to Charles Herbert Arnold of 10-
44/100 and confiscation as enemy property
of Goetz's 15-96/100, Nielsen's 15-96/100
and the 25/100 share under the Hamburg
agreement with Thekla, Elizabeth Arn-
old.—*Egyptian Gazette*.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL SUBDUED TONE.

The following statistics have been taken
from the fortnightly price current and
market report of the Hongkong-General
Chamber of Commerce.

The stocks on December 16th were 417 of
Patna, 225 Benares, 327 Malabar and 117
Persian and Turkish. The exports during
the interval have been one chest of Patna,
20 of Malabar and 14 Persian and Turkish.
In unrefined Bengal opium the balance
of stocks on December 16th was 179 Patna
and 58 Benares. No opium was boiled by
Government monopoly.

The Feathers market is quiet, and Ginger
is unchanged, with nothing doing. There
is no business in Galangal, and nothing
doing in Cassia Oil. Some business has
been done in Star Aniseed and Ground
Nuts, but Star Aniseed remains stagnant.
The Yunnan Tin market is quiet. There
are no stocks of Quicksilver; buyers are
speculating, and prices are advancing.
Some sales of Saigon Cassia are reported.
As to Gall Nuts, the prices have gone up
a little owing to a demand from Japan.
Nothing is offered for Bristles of any kind.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton Yarn market continues fea-
terless but as bargains in dealers hands
are now light we anticipate a somewhat
shortly. Quotations are—No. 10s at \$92-
\$106. No. 12s at \$107-110. No. 16s at \$95-
\$116. No. 20s at \$100-113. Arrivals 2,200
bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Ship-
ments nil. Casold stock 45,000 bales. Bar-
gains 15,000 bales. No business is reported
in Woollens, and the market is very dull.
The same may be said of Raw Cottons.
There are no quotations and no stocks. As
to Metals, there has been a small demand
for Nails, Bars and Plates. Nails 14-3 inch
specification for near delivery have been
sold at \$14.50 per piece, but no further
lots are coming out at this figure. Buyers
will pay 9 cts. to 9 1/2 cts. for Bars for
delivery within 2 months, but no sales are
reported. Steel Plates have been fixed at
10 cts. per lb. There appears to be a short-
age of most lines. The continual shutting
out of cargo on the Pacific coast, together
with a demand from Japan, has caused
prices locally to firm up considerably.
Cabled prices from home, and America
advise further advances, and it does not look
as if the top has yet been reached. Yellow
Metal is nominal, and the sales have been
very quiet, and the sales normal. There
are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor nor Win-
dow Glass. No sales of Coals of importance
are reported. The Sugar market has im-
proved slightly, and there is a demand for
Brown from Northern ports.

The whole situation in the Flour market
remains absolutely unchanged. American
market is firm and freights are likely to
advance. Southern markets are still wait-
ing to see the actual position of Australia,
where crops have been taken over by
the Government. Stocks about 399,000
sacks.—Patent \$3.70, cut off \$2.90, straight
\$2.85, seconds \$2.84.

CHINA AND THE WAR
SETTLEMENT.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING
THE COUNTRY'S INTEGRITY.

At Manchester University last month
Mr. P. H. Roxby, Lecturer in Geography
at the University of Liverpool, gave an
address upon "Britain and the Far East."

Mr. Roxby said China was the crux of
our Eastern policy. Far Eastern history
was very little read or studied in Great
Britain. The press gave very meagre in-
formation as to what was happening there,
and it was not at all surprising that public
opinion had no very definite news of our
relations with the Far East. When the
Great world settlement came to be made
after the war the Far East would demand
as careful treatment as our hands as the
Near East, and he could not imagine any
world settlement would be satisfactory
which left China out of account. To let
China out of account would be simply to
court further wars. He went further, and
said the very fact of the settlement of the
Chinese question would involve the raising
of very delicate issues between ourselves
and others, and that pointed to the desir-
ability of the Chinese question being
frankly faced while the Allies were still
united and still animated by the desire to
remove as far as possible all cause of
future wars. The uncertainty of China's
destiny was one of the most likely causes
of future wars.

Basing his address on recent personal
observations in China and the Far East,
Mr. Roxby said it was quite a mistaken
impression that the political weakness of
China was a symptom of race decay. Those
who understood the past history of China
would understand why she was politically
weak. Speaking of the Chinese revolution-
ary movement, he said it was the weakness,
inefficiency, and degeneracy of the Manchu
dynasty which gave strength to the revolu-
tionaries and led to the success of the revo-
lution. The ultimate failure had been due
to the fact that the revolutionary leaders
showed practically no sign of being able to
develop the strong central Government
which was desired.

WORK FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

Mr. Roxby dealt with the political ro-
tations which existed between China,
Japan, and Russia, and pointed to the
new influences which were being created
by the spread in China of Western ideas.

It was important, he urged, that the in-
tegrity of China should be preserved and
British influences extended in that coun-
try. The Chinese had all the qualities
necessary to the making of a great nation
as we understood the word nation. The
reorganisation and transformation of
China must, under the conditions which
obtained, and taking into account the
vastness of the country, take at least three
generations to effect, and during that
period the integrity of China must be
guaranteed internationally. It was Ger-
man and he thought he might add, the
United States which would have by far the
greatest influence in securing that guar-
antee. We could secure it to some extent by
playing a far larger part in promoting the
transition of China itself. The education

TRADE WITH CHINA.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION BE-
TWEEN MANUFACTURER
AND MERCHANT.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, the British Trade
Commissioner, who recently returned
from China, gave an address on Nov. 12th
at the rooms of the Manchester Chamber
of Commerce on "British Trade with
China."

Mr. Ainscough said that the mission
which had just been concluded on behalf
of the Board of Trade, differed from all
previous missions in that it was primarily
directed to the interior of China. In the
last eighteen months he had visited eight-
een of the provinces. He had been struck
by the small amount of penetra-
tion effected by British firms; and he had
found in almost every province signs of
activity by our competitors, particularly
our German competitors. They had had
a practical monopoly of two enormous
lines of trade which had provided them
with the means of extending their organi-
zation—the trade in arms and munitions,
and the trade in aniline dyes and indigo.
The large commissions earned on these
two lines they had been enabled to
stand the expense of agencies in the
principal towns—at any rate in the
capital towns of the provinces—and to
push their other lines of trade. This
applied, perhaps, more to engineering
than to the cotton trade. It was note-
worthy that, with one exception, the Ger-
mans had effected this penetration
through the merchant firms, with the close
co-operation of the manufacturers.

There had been some discussion lately
as to whether it was possible for the
manufacturer to do direct business in
China. Mr. Ainscough did not say it was
impossible; indeed, he knew of some suc-
cessful schemes of distribution by the
manufacturers; but he thought that in
general trade the ideal method was to
work through the merchant. The trouble
had been that the merchants had not
understood the manufacturer and had not
been able to get the goods into the
market. The whole expense of trade
extension schemes. Our weakness was a
lack of co-operation between our indus-
trial and mercantile effort.

Germany had a system of close co-ordination
of their financial organisation, their in-
dustrial organisation, and their mer-
chant organisation.

Manchester owed a great deal to the
German merchants, who had pushed Brit-<

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The questions of which the Hon. Mr. Follock gave notice at the last meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council serve to remind one how rarely this right is exercised. In the House of Commons question-time is made the fullest use of by the private member, and a flood of valuable information on all sorts of subjects flows through this channel to the public. What is the explanation of the unofficial member's omission to exercise this right in Hongkong? It surely cannot be lack of material. If so, a few inquiries might be made with regard to the Press Censorship. They would serve at least to brighten the proceedings if they did nothing else.

The mobilisation of the local Volunteer Force this week-end was responsible for ruffling the serenity of more than one usually peaceful home. To arrange the belts and knapsacks was a comparatively simple matter, but the great cat proved a perplexing problem to the novice. One instance of this has been brought to my notice. From a closed room issued sounds of struggling, accompanied by exclamations of which the less said the better. This continued for about half-an-hour, and then came a plaintive appeal for help. Boys were hastily summoned and once more the coat was laid out upon the floor; this time with four able-bodied people kneeling at one end at living to roll it tightly and without ceases. It was not, however, before many abortive attempts had been made that the coat was eventually rolled to the satisfaction of the owner, and then came a joyous shout for string. Simultaneously, every helper released his hold of the coat, and—unrolled it! The scene which followed beggars description. The final triumph that came some time later will be remembered by those who were present as one of those unrecorded achievements of "war, deserving—but, not, alas, receiving—official recognition.

From all accounts the Reserves made a brave show on the occasion of the presentation of long-service decorations to those two popular officers, Major MacDonald and Capt. Lamont. The flower of the flock, they say, was the "D. Company. Whatever factious youth may say, D. evidently stands for Die-hard. Where is the enemy that could make them run!

"In the same way that coolies frequent the colonnade of the Supreme Court," was the Chief Justice's apt description of the manner in which a rumshackle building, which played its part in an action, was regarded as a haven of refuge by the homeless. So long have coolies looked upon the Colony's architectural masterpieces as a quiet retreat to which they may adjourn for repose, recreation, and refreshment, that one would fail to recognize it now without them, though neither they nor their laundry, which may usually be seen flitting in the breeze from one or other of the colonnades, can be said to add to the dignity of the noble, though somewhat austere, structure. When the Law Courts have come to such a pass that they can be used to illustrate a tumble-down Chinese house by the Chief Justice himself, it is surely time that something was done to remove the reproach.

That "a man constrained against his will is of the same opinion still" was strikingly illustrated at the Supreme Court this week, if, as the poet who wrote this line doubtless intended, "man" embraces "woman." For, even when confronted with one whom she had declared to be dead, an aged witness persisted in her statement, and, upon being reminded that a dead man could not have walked to the Supreme Court, she exclaimed, unabashed, "Well, I was angry and I thought he should be dead." Counsel endeavoured to explain the peculiar workings of the aged dame's mind by suggesting that she had so long thought that the man ought to be dead that she had come to believe that he really was dead, but the Chief Justice was unable to follow the argument.

A correspondent complains that the rich and their coolies are being spoiled by indiscriminate generosity, and as a consequence, make no secret of their displeasure when anything resembling a legal fee is tendered them. These fees may seem an inadequate return for the labor performed, but it must be remembered that a coolie's living expenses are not in the same scale as our own, and that their earnings compare favorably with others of their class. Ladies, my correspondent declares, are the worst offenders. "Some whom I know," he says, "add twenty or thirty cents to the proper fare, and this has the effect of making the coolies demand the same cash as a right from others, with very unpleasant results." Large-hearted ladies, please note.

Though little has been heard of the Territorial Entertainment Fund for some months, the Committee have been quietly carrying on their work. No further appeal has been made to the public because the subscription has been flowing in as fast as the money has been flowing out, and there was no desire to pile up a balance at the bank at the expense of other, more pressing efforts in connection with the war. A great deal has been done to increase the amenities of life in the Colony for the Shropshires without incurring any very heavy expenditure, and it is now intended to give the men in our midst a merry Christmas—an object with which the subscribers are certain to sympathize.

ROBERT RANDOM.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SCOUTS COMPANY v. THE RESERVE.

There was a rousing game of Rugby on the Club ground, on Saturday, between two capable and evenly-balanced sides, captained by H. S. Rouse (The Res) and H. G. Hegarty (Scouts). The latter won by 13 points to 3, but it was only in the closing stages of the game that they established such a lead. The Res were the first to get over, R. Homeyard scoring. Stalker failed at the kick. Brand ran over for the Scouts, Kennedy's attempt at goal failing. Later, Cane raced through after a beautiful bout of passing along the Scouts' line, Hegarty having little difficulty in adding the extra points. Towards the end the Scouts scored a very soft try through Brand, Hegarty again converting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

SHROPSHIRE'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

The Shropshires were responsible, on Saturday for one of the finest all-round displays of Soccer witnessed on a Hongkong playing ground for quite a long time, and they experienced a very real satisfaction in beating the team which defeated them on the preceding Saturday. The Infantrymen won by two clear goals, and on the play they were certainly two goals in front of their rivals. They made the Artillery look quite poor throughout. The beautiful precision of their passing, their finely-judged open work, and the thrustfulness and cohesion of their forwards were the principal features of their display. Behind all their movements was their remarkably capable and cool captain, Williams, whose exhibition was a delight in itself. He maintained that attitude of calmness and deliberation which is the essential attribute of a real leader. He bore the brunt of the attack, and broke up time and again the budding movements of the other side. The Shropshires' only goal made all the difference in the moral of the teams. Five minutes from the start Drury got through after a tussle close in, and while this point inspired the Shropshires, it undoubtedly disheartened the Artillery. The contrast between the methods of the respective forward lines was marked. The Shropshires invariably drove the ball ahead, placing it with splendid accuracy, while their opponents' front line kept the ball too low and crossed too squarely. It was the Territorials' intermediate three, however, that showed up particularly well. They were far better than the R.A.s halves.

The winners secured their second goal some little way on in the second half. Brown, the outside right, was given the ball within excellent shooting range. He shot rather high, and the custodian might well have saved it, but he turned it over his head to the net. The final whistle was greeted with a great shout by the Shropshires, who were manifestly elated at their representatives' brilliant exhibition.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENT IN

NAVY v. R.E. ENCOUNTER.

The game between the Navy and the R.E. came to a close in most regrettable circumstances about a quarter of an hour after the interval, when the Navy scored their second goal. The Engineers have been enjoying a remarkably successful season, while the Navy had fared worse than any other senior team, and it was therefore somewhat of an unpleasant shock to the former when the Navy scored a point in the first few minutes of the game. The R.E. pressed repeatedly, but their forwards displayed an incapacity to seize their opportunities that greatly irritated their supporters. They also did not have any luck in their attempts. During one attack the Navy escaped in a miraculous manner. The ball was driven by Townsend toward the corner of the goal, struck the foot of a Navy man in transit, and went straight to the keeper. The latter dropped the ball, it was again shot in by a forward, and was again kicked away. Again it was sent in, and the keeper punched it against the under-side of the bar. Smith then received it, and ended an extraordinary situation by shooting a foot wide of the posts.

In the second half one of the Navy forwards, Sheehan, was apparently fouled in the penalty area when making for the R.E. goal. A penalty was given by the referee (Segeant Ross) and Fennemore scored. There was a scene between the captain of the R.E. and the referee, and the former was ordered off for, we understand, using abusive language. He refused to go, and the referee had no option but to bring the game to a close.

The incident will doubtless be fully investigated by the Referee's Board of the Football Association.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ARTILLERY DEFEAT COLLEGIANS.

It was brawn versus brain in this encounter on the Navy ground on Saturday, and the brawn won, though very unjustly. McEvoy registered the point for the Artillery in the early stages of the game, but was encouraged by this success. The leaders played quite well together, though their movements were very ungainly on occasions. In the second half the Collegians were manifestly the better team, but the shooting of their forwards was deplorably bad. An Artilleryman handled the ball in the penalty area, but from the penalty that was awarded Hyndman senior shot wide of the posts. The younger Hyndman played an extremely clever game for the losers at centre-forward.

ISLANDERS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The victorious 88th Company played a smart, dashing and effective game against the Islanders on the Club ground on Saturday, and thoroughly merited their win of a goal to nil. The Islanders' defence was

excellent, but their forwards have played much better. They appeared to be unduly impressed with the size and weight of their opponents. It was a vigorous and wholesome exhibition.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I, TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
F.S.L.	4	2	—	2	4	1	6
R.E.	3	2	—	1	3	1	7
Hongkong F.C.	3	1	1	1	3	1	4
G.A.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Navy	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION II, TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
88th Company	7	7	—	—	20	1	14
Stafford Dep.	6	4	2	—	10	10	8
S. S. I. L.	5	3	1	1	5	3	7
83rd Company	5	3	1	1	12	6	7
St. Joseph's	5	3	3	—	4	4	6
Islanders	5	2	2	1	4	5	5
Can. Long	5	1	2	2	10	10	4
University	5	1	1	3	3	4	3
Confederals	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
87th Company	5	1	3	1	8	11	3
Newtown D.C.	4	1	2	1	4	9	3
Belcher	4	—	1	4	5	—	—
D. C. School	4	—	4	—	2	18	—

* Match between St. Joseph's and Lam Liong, which resulted in a win for the former by 5 goals to 0, ordered to be replayed, is included.

CRICKET.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. UNIVERSITY.

Played at "Craigengower" and ending in a win for the University by 41 runs. The bowlers had the best of matters in both innings. Ho Wing Kin doing the "hut trick" and taking 8 wickets for 13 runs, while Fletcher captured 3 for 18 for the College. Scores:—

Queen's College	University
E. I. Edwards, b Ho Wing Kin	24
S. H. Ismail, c and b Anderson	0
A. V. Hall, c Marley, b Ho Wing Kin	7
S. Oskan, c Anderson, b Ho Wing Kin	0
W. Kay, c Chan Wing To, b Ho Wing Kin	0
C. Choi, b Ho Wing Kin	0
E. C. Fletcher, not out	5
E. Moosdeen, b Ho Wing Kin	0
W. Gittens, b Ho Wing Kin	0
S. D. Ismail, c and b Ho Wing Kin	0
A. Hamid, did not bat	0
Extras	4
Total	41

Ho Wing Kin	M.	R.	W.
Anderson	5	1	21
Ng Sze Kwong	2	0	6

University	Queen's College
A. H. Rumbaja, b Kay	7
Chan Wing To, b Kay	4
Ng Sze Choung, c Moosdeen, b Fletcher	0
Yung Hin Lun, b Fletcher	0
Wei Wing Lok, b Fletcher	6
Ho Wing Kin, c Ismail, b Fletcher	4
C. G. Anderson, b Kay	0
I. Wright, b Fletcher	4
Wei Wing Hon, c and b Moosdeen	8
Ng Sze Kwong, b Fletcher	1
G. E. Marley, not out	38
Extras	13
Total	85

Queen's College	University
Kay	12
Fletcher	9
Hall	3
Johnson	5
Moosdeen	1

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above was held at the Company's office on Saturday, at noon. Mr. W. L. Pottenden (Chairman of Directors) presided, and those who present were: Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonner, R. W. Sheehan, and J. A. Plummer (Directors), Messrs. S. G. Nevill, C. F. de Carvalho, W. Dunbar, A. H. M. da Silva, F. Smyth, A. E. Crappell, D. C. Badel, F. B. L. Bowley, K. P. Thurstield, H. J. Jones, T. H. Farne, G. C. Moxon, T. G. Deall, Chan A. Pat, Chong Ngai Sang, and Leung Lou Po, with Mr. C. Pemberton (Secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, after which the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, as you are aware, the sole purpose of this meeting is to confirm the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 3rd December, 1915. I will now move a special resolution that the resolution, which is as follows be confirmed:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) Article 19 shall be cancelled.
(b) In Article 20 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days notice at least of every meeting."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 23, namely:—"Except as otherwise provided in these Articles no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless there shall be personally present at the commencement of the business ten or more shareholders."

(d) Article 24 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a poll every shareholder" and by adding after such words "present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."
Mr. Grayson seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. This was all the business.

KAMUNTING (IN KEDAH) RUBBER CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. was held at Shanghai last week.

Mr. E. W. Nod, who presided, drew attention to the following clause in the auditors' certificate:—"We have not respected the title deeds for the Kamunting property, which have, as we have seen from correspondence, been handed to the Kedah Government for the purpose of being changed from a lease covering 4,922 reongs (2,960 acres) to a Government grant covering 2,202 reongs (1,351 acres) subject to Government survey." He proceeded:—"The results shown are most satisfactory, and I congratulate the shareholders of this company on the promise it shows for the future and on the fact that we are in a position to propose paying you the maiden dividend out of cash actually in the bank or on the way thereto. I would emphasize the fact that last year we wrote off Rs. 14,000 besides liberal sums for depreciation from the several items, buildings machinery etc. The previous year Rs. 27,055.22 were written off the property account. Again we have allowed liberal depreciations and are writing off Rs. 20,236.99 reducing the balance of every one of the seven sundry accounts dealt with to one tenth each. The profit and loss account is debited with one half of the total general estate expenses, although less than 40 per cent. of the trees have been under the knife this year. As regards the planted area you will observe this is the same as last year at Riverside, but at Paya Kamunting 104 acres have been planted during the year, at 1 may say, a cost to the estate of under \$15. The northern portion of Field 10, about 21 acres, which adjoins the swamp and which has proved unsuitable to the growth of rubber trees, has been included in the area surrendered to the Government. The question of compensation for the trees acquired by the Government in connection with making a public road through the Riverside estate is not yet decided."

I need not go fully into the matter of the negotiations with the Government of Kedah regarding the form of our title as the decision has already been given in favour of the company, which now effects saving in the amount payable for Royalty of \$2,022 and a yearly saving of the same amount in rent, but I would say that the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Pottenden for the good fight he made without legal assistance, thereby again saving your pockets from big expenses."

The output of rubber from the year was 39,375 lb. from the River side estate, being 3,375 lb. over the estimate, and 1,985 lb. from Paya Kamunting, which is 10,015 lb. under the quantity estimated by the manager at the beginning of the year, but when you read the next item in the report in conjunction with this result you will readily agree that the extraordinary weather conditions were solely responsible for the shortage. The two estates had 187 and 191 wet days against them on some of which tapping could not be begun until two or three o'clock in the afternoon. It will be recorded, I believe, that 1915 has been the wettest year known. Unfortunately this still continues and during November no less than 25 inches of rain fell on our plantations! Moreover, this wet weather retards the curing and drying processes and is a serious obstacle against transporting and marketing the finished article.

We come next to the cost of our rubber, which is gratifying to note is well below 2s. a pound under the working of last year. We could have made the figure even lower than 11½d. had we charged a larger proportion of general and Shanghai expenditures to the non-producing portion of the estate, but your directors preferred a more liberal course and piled on the expenses to revenue. Our production has been sold at auction in Penang and the average price realized for all grades was 1½d. It is only since our financial year closed that rubber began to manifest a strengthening tendency, but I may say that there are many men who will to-day tell you the more distant future is very uncertain, however hopeful the present, and immediate future may be. Under the heading in the report, buildings and machinery, you will see it noted that a fire destroyed the drying shed on the Riverside estate; in that connection the attention of the directors has been drawn to the presence of mind and courage displayed by the assistant manager, Mr. Noel Symes, who by his energy prevented the fire from spreading, saved by his efforts the machine shop and was unfortunately badly burnt himself. The manager also ascribes to his efficient supervision the increase obtained in the output at Riverside which has been mentioned above.

As regards the future our manager estimates the output for 1916 will be 115,000 lb. from Paya Kamunting and 45,000 lb. from River side, a total of 160,000 lb. From 10,000 to 15,000 new trees will be included in the tapping rounds. Some of the fields are too closely planted and a good deal of thinning-out is in progress—new areas are now planted 25 by 25 feet or 69 trees to the acre.

On October 8th a contract was made for a forward sale of twelve months of 5,000 lb. of best smoked diamond sheet rubber at \$124 per cwt. This is equivalent to about 2½d. in London and it insures the company against any wide fluctuations in the price and makes sure of working capital to cover the cost of cultivation, etc.
On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Jackson, it was resolved that the audited accounts and directors' report for the year ended September 30th, 1915, be accepted as presented, and a dividend of 40 pence per share be paid to the shareholders on the Register at December 4th, 1915.
Mr. E. S. Radcliffe was elected a director of the company, and the election of Mr. F. H. Crossley as a director was confirmed.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WAR GAMES, TABLE GOLF, RACE GAMES, ETC.

TOYS

FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

BABY DOLLS

USEFUL PRESENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE DELICACIES CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

ROSITA!!!

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD, SECOND FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

[1176]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Crusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Fritilly Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottos Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1892 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

[1272]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 4, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Klop's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS.

Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Bradwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE.

CANTON.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in My Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three persons, at reasonable rental. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alameda Buildings, Hongkong, 28th November, 1915.

[1177]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

REMOVED from 3, Queen's Building to
POWELL'S BUILDING, Second Floor,
12, Des Voeux Road.
WILLEM HEYBLOM,
Import and Export Merchant,
Phone: 1887.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1301]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Nippon Yusen
Kaisa are This Day REMOVED to
the Ground Floor, KNOX'S BUILDING,
Connaught Road Central (formerly occupied
by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)
Telephone numbers in use are 292 and 293
(latter replacing No. 1241), with Sub-
Exchange to each Department.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1302]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUS-
TRALASIA AND CHINA TELE-
GRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby
Notified that from the 1st JANUARY, 1916,
until further Notice, the Currency Charges for
Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.47
to equal Francs 1.00.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1303]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.
SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby
Notified that from the 1st JANUARY, 1916,
until further Notice, the Currency Charges for
Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.47
to equal Francs 1.00.
W. E. SCHRODER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1304]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH
BEEF and MUTTON—Headquarters,
Philippine Department, Office, Department
Quartermaster, Manila, P.I.—Sealed Proposals
will be received here until 12 Noon, March 7th,
1916, and then opened, for furnishing about
6,000,000 pounds Beef and 1,500,000 pounds
Mutton. Further information on application.
[1305]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and
expense.
Cargo remaining on board at Noon, after the
20th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [29]

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE for an IMPORT and
EXPORT Firm of long standing.
Security required.
Apply to—
"COMPRADORE,"
Care of Mr. J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1296]

WANTED.

A FIRM doing IMPORT and EXPORT
Trade in Hongkong and Canton desires
to have an Active or Sleeping Partner to increase
business. Good opportunity for investing
money. Apply as regards conditions to—
"PARTNER,"
Care of Mr. J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1297]

WANTED.

Per the 1st of April in Central Locality.
OFFICE-ROOMS, covering about 4,600
square feet, not including landings.
Please apply, stating terms, to—
"I. F.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1298]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN requires employment in Office.
Good banking experience.
Write—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1278]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two
Children at the Peak. Apply by letter
enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING.

THE Services of a DEMONSTRATOR in
ENGINEERING in the UNIVERSITY
of HONGKONG are required. Preference will
be given to a graduate in Engineering.
For further particulars apply to the
DEAN FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,
UNIVERSITY HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the UNION
INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head
Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's
Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (MON-
DAY), the 20th day of December, 1915, at
11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
subjoined Resolutions which were passed
at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the
said Society held on the 4th day of
December, 1915, will be submitted for
confirmation as Special Resolutions:—
(1.) "That the Capital of the Society
be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Mil-
lion Dollars) by the creation of 3,000
(Three Thousand Six Hundred) Addi-
tional Ordinary Shares of \$500 (Two
Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each
(whereof \$300 (One Hundred Dollars)
shall be credited as paid up) ranking
par, Dividend and in all other respects
as for, par, with the Existing Ordinary
Shares of the Society; and that the
said Additional Shares, so far as shall
be necessary for the purpose, be issued
to those Shareholders of the CHINA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, who have accepted or shall
accept the Society's offer made to them
on the 4th day of August, 1915, such
issue being in accordance with the
terms of a contract or memorandum in
writing made or to be made pursuant
to the said offer and to be filed with
the Registrar of Companies; and that
the balance (if any) of the said Addi-
tional Shares be disposed of by the
Society's Board of Directors in such
manner as such Board shall think most
beneficial to the Society."
(2.) "That Article No. 9 of the
Society's Articles of Association which
now reads:—
'The Society shall have a first and
paramount lien upon all the Shares
of any Shareholder for all monies
due to the Society either from him
alone or jointly with any other
person and where a Share is held
by more persons than one the Com-
pany shall have a lien thereon in
respect of all monies so due to it
from all or any of the holders
thereof.'
be eliminated in its entirety and that
in lieu thereof the following new
Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.) "The Society shall have a first
and paramount lien upon all the
Shares Registered in the name of
each Shareholder (whether solely or
jointly with others) and upon the
proceeds of sale thereof, for his
debts, liabilities and engagements,
and solely or jointly with any other
person, to or with the Company,
whether the period for the payment,
fulfilment or discharge thereof,
shall have actually arrived or not,
and no equitable interest in any
Share shall be created except upon
the footing and condition that
Clause 33a hereof is to have full
effect. And such lien shall extend
to all Dividends from time to time
declared in respect of such Shares."
(3.) "That after Article No. 34 of
the Society's Articles of Association the
following new Article be inserted as
Article No. 34a:—
(34a.) "Save as herein otherwise pro-
vided the Society shall be entitled
to treat the Registered Holder of
any Share as the absolute owner
thereof, and accordingly shall not,
except as ordered by a Court of
competent jurisdiction, or as by
Ordinance required, be bound to
recognise any equitable or other
claim to or interest in such Share
on the part of any other person,
Firm, Company or Corporation."
(4.) "That the heading of Articles
'Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the
Society's Articles of Association read-
ing 'The Secretary' be altered so as
to read 'The General Manager'; and
that in the last-mentioned Articles
(Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the
word 'Secretary' appears such word
be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
(5.) "That in the following Articles
of the Society's Articles of Association,
viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 33, 45, 47,
53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 123 the word
'Secretary' wherever it occurs be
eliminated and that in lieu thereof the
words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1254]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the
FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th
December, as follows:—
MORNING:—18 Holes Bogey Competition
under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.
AFTERNOON:—Mixed Foursomes Com-
petition 18 holes Medal play under
Handicap. Competitors must choose
their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the
Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and
FANLING and in the HONGKONG
CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the
Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY &
CO., LTD.
Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
R. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

FOR SALE.

4 TON cutter "ERIN" excellent condition.
Recently re-rigged. Owner leaving Colony.
Reasonable price for immediate sale.
Apply—
"HARBOR,"
Natal Yard.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1300]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the CHINA
TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head
Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's
Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (MON-
DAY), the 20th day of December, 1915, at
11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
subjoined Resolutions which were passed
at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the
said Company held on the 4th day of
December, 1915, will be submitted for
confirmation as Special Resolutions:—
(1.) "That Article No. 9 of the Com-
pany's Articles of Association which
now reads:—
'The Company shall have a first and
paramount lien upon all the Shares
of any Shareholder for all monies
due to the Company either from him
alone or jointly with any other
person, and where a Share is held
by more persons than one the Com-
pany shall have a lien thereon in
respect of all monies so due to it
from all or any of the holders
thereof.'
be eliminated in its entirety, and that
in lieu thereof the following new
Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.) "The Company shall have a first
and paramount lien upon all the
Shares Registered in the name of
each Shareholder (whether solely or
jointly with others) and upon the
proceeds of sale thereof, for his
debts, liabilities and engagements,
and solely or jointly with any other
person, to or with the Company,
whether the period for the payment,
fulfilment or discharge thereof,
shall have actually arrived or not,
and no equitable interest in any
Share shall be created except upon
the footing and condition that
Clause 33a hereof is to have full
effect. And such lien shall extend
to all Dividends from time to time
declared in respect of such Shares."
(2.) "That after Article No. 33 of the
Company's Articles of Association the
following new Article be inserted as
Article No. 33a:—
(33a.) "Save as herein otherwise pro-
vided the Company shall be entitled
to treat the Registered Holder of
any Share as the absolute owner
thereof, and accordingly shall not,
except as ordered by a Court of
competent jurisdiction, or as by
Ordinance required, be bound to
recognise any equitable or other
claim to or interest in such Share
on the part of any other person,
Firm, Company or Corporation."
(3.) "That the heading of Articles
'Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Com-
pany's Articles of Association read-
ing:—The Secretary' be altered so
as to read 'The General Manager';
and that in the last-mentioned Articles
'Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the
word 'Secretary' appears such word
be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
(4.) "That in the following Articles
of the Company's Articles of Associa-
tion, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 25,
44, 46, 62, 64, 65, 85, 102, and 128 the
word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs
be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th
September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos.
9311-9350 in this Company, standing in the
name of MR. WEA K WONG, of Hongkong,
has been LOST, and if at the expiration of
One Month from the date hereof the above
document be not forthcoming another Cer-
tificate will be issued by the Company and
thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.
G. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue Duplicate Certificates
of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of
MR. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY, of
other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof
upon Statement that the Original Certificate
No. 9513—50 Shares numbered 23457/234628
dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or
DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date
hereof no claim or representation in respect
of such Original Certificate is made to the
Company the undersigned will then proceed
to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1273]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian,
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [173]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

CONFECTIONERY.

Selections of the Purest and Finest

Quality Imported from the Leading

LONDON AND NEW YORK

HOUSES.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

in Fancy Boxes.

TOM SMITH'S AND

CALEY'S CRACKERS.

Special Designs for Table

Decorations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

BIRTHS.

MONK.—On December 12th, at the
Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. MONK, a daughter.

FRAZIER.—On December 9th, at the
Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. FRAZIER, a son.
SOWDEN.—On December 9th, at Sino, to
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. SOWDEN, a son.

DEATH.

KING.—At the Government Civil Hos-
pital, Hongkong, on December 18th,
Arthur R. J. KING, formerly of
Shanghai and a native of Ipswich,
aged 28 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20TH DECEMBER, 1915.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

THE recent—and possibly inspired—state-
ment, in a German periodical, as to the
need of a rapprochement between Ger-
many and Japan would seem to point to a
revival of Germany's Far Eastern policy.
Hitherto her activities have been directed
to causing friction between Japan and
China, in the hope, probably, that this
would prevent Japan from exerting her
energies on behalf of her Allies.
As Japan has not fallen into the trap, the
alternative seems to have suggested itself
of trying to detach Japan from her Allies
and bring her into friendly relations
with Germany. The task is obviously a
very delicate one. There is plenty of ad-
miral in Japan for Germany's prowess
in the field. This is to be expected of a
nation which takes such interest in mili-
tary affairs. But it is doubtful, in spite
of occasional flights of fancy in the
Japanese Press, whether the admiration
goes any farther. The Germans were
always very jealous of the Anglo-Japanese
Alliance, and, before it was concluded,
almost succeeded in persuading some
Japanese statesmen that an alliance with
Germany would be more to Japan's advan-
tage. After its conclusion they artfully
played the part of Janus. To the British
they lamented an alliance between a Euro-
pean and an Asiatic race, while to the
Japanese they pointed out that Briti-

was merely making a cat's-paw of them,
and would never give Japan any real
assistance. The Japanese, however, were
not deceived. For one thing they found
the everbearing attitude of the Germans
exceedingly distasteful; nor were they
blind to the low estimation in which they
were held by those who of all nations,
having least come into contact with

foreign races, are the least tolerant of
racial peculiarities. Moreover, Japan
found that Germany was the competitor
in trade she had most to fear in her best
field—China. The British trade in China,
though it is by far the largest, is not
generally in articles which Japan can
supply, but the German trade touches
Japan very closely. Indeed, it would
almost seem that it was Germany's pur-
pose to capture Japan's trade, so slavishly
did she follow in her footsteps, even to
the length, it is stated in Japan, of
imitating her articles down to the very
labels. Such rivalry naturally did not
serve to make Germany more popular in
commercial circles than she was in mili-
tary circles, where the part played by her
in depriving Japan of her lawful prize
in the Sino-Japanese war was still remem-
bered. It is quite true, on the other hand,
that German influence has been strongly
felt in Japan in the past. It is on Ger-
man lines that Japan has modelled her
army and her educational system, and it
is to Germany that she has gone for
instruction in medicine and cognate
sciences. Whether after the war Japan
will continue under German tutelage in
these matters remains to be seen. Already
there is some talk of revising the educa-
tional system, which, at any rate, indicates
that Japan has not been so entirely hypnotised
by Germany as to be unable to see
defects. The severance of communication
with Germany has also thrown Japan in
an appreciable manner on her own
resources and enabled her to find that, in
several directions where German aid was
thought indispensable, she can, in fact,
stand on her own feet. Thus in many
directions we find German influence on
the wane, and, if to these be added the
rivalry in trade and the natural lack of
sympathy between the two nations, we can
readily see how difficult it would be for
Germany even to regain the position she
held before the war, much less to
strengthen it. Before Germany can re-
open intercourse with Japan she must be
able to reassure that country on many
points upon which assurances are greatly
required. She must reassure Japan on
the part she wishes to play in China—
whether it is that of a peaceful merchant,
content to compete in the open markets
by legitimate means, or whether it is by
that of an intriguer, a disturber of the
peace, still intent, as now, on obtaining
her ends by fair means or foul. Further,
in view of what has happened in the past,
other countries will in the future be in-
clined to accept German assurances very
cautiously. They will look for deeds, not
words. A German rapprochement with
Japan is, therefore, a very remote con-
tingency. It will certainly not come dur-
ing the continuance of the war, and it can
only be very gradually attained after the
war is over. It is significant that the
idea should ever have been mooted. When
Germany begins to waver in her plans—
looking first to this side and then to that,
for assistance—it indicates that the fabric
she has raised on the insecure foundation
of militarism is beginning to totter to
its fall.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 5 p.m.

The Gazette notifies that the name of
the Che Cheong Co., Ltd., has been struck
off the register.

According to the Gazette, Mr. G. F.
Lindsay (Shanghai) has been added to
the list of auditors.

Messrs. Moutrie & Co.'s store will re-
main open until 6 p.m. each evening dur-
ing Christmas week.

The death took place in Kobe on the
14th inst. of Mr. Grierson Mitchell, re-
presentative of the Bombay Co., Ltd.

A smoking concert held under the
auspices of the Nanking branch of the
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas
recently realized \$825, in aid of the fund
for sending Christmas presents to the
troops at the front.

Naval manoeuvres will be held next
spring when the Emperor-elect, as Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy,
will personally review the Chinese Navy.
The manoeuvres will be held in the
Taku waters and the Ministry of the
Navy has begun to make preparations.

News has been received that Mr. George
Witchell, third son of Mr. J. Witchell,
manager of the King Edward Hotel, who
left with the Shanghai contingent for the
Front in January last, was recently
married to Miss Ann Newell, daughter
of Mr. H. Newell, superintendent of
exports, Woolwich Arsenal.

A fire broke out on the 14th inst. at
Factory No. 2, spreading to the shop, of
the Dunlop Rubber Works at Waihan-
ham, near Kobe. The building was
gutted, the principal machinery, a large
stock of tyres, tubing, etc. being de-
stroyed. Factories Nos. 1 and No. 3 were
saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

Mr. W. A. Donaldson, who has been
Editor of the China Mail for nearly four
years, has relinquished that position, and,
as his health has been indifferent for
some time, intends making a trip into the
interior and north of China, thence to
Korea and Japan. Subsequently, he will
leave for Home to engage in London
journalism.

At the Organ Recital to be given in St.
John's Cathedral this afternoon at 5.30
o'clock by Mr. Donnan Fuller, the follow-
ing programme will be performed:—
Sonata in F minor, Mendelssohn; Solo,
"Comfort" (Coleridge-Taylor); Mr. G.
D. Pitzipios; Pastoral, Wely; Night, S.
Karg-Elert; Recit. and Air, "For behold,
darkness shall cover the earth" (Handel),
Mr. G. D. Pitzipios; Faure; J. C.
Bridge.

The long proposed construction of the rail-
way connecting Taonan in Fengtien and
Urga in Outer Mongolia has been delayed
on account of lack of funds on the part
of the Chinese Government. Lately, Mr.
Chen, the Resident Commissioner of Urga,
has telegraphed that the Living
Buddha has suggested that if it
is desired to build the line the
Urga Government will be quite willing
to supply half the necessary funds.
The total cost of the project is said to
have been estimated at \$80,000,000.

One of the oldest and most respected
American residents of China died at
Shanghai on the 11th inst. in the person
of Mr. James Nelson Jameson, who came
to China in the days of the pioneer
American firm of Olyphant & Co., and
was associated with that firm for some
years at Canton. In 1900 he joined his
old associate in Olyphant & Co., and
life-long friend, John F. Seaman, who
was, at that time, the senior partner in
Messrs. Wisner & Co. Upon Mr. Sea-
man's retirement from active business in
1912, he became the active head of
Messrs. Wisner & Co., and continued in
that position until his death. Mr. James-
on took an active part in the forming of
the American Association of China and
served several terms as its President. He
was a member of the Shanghai Chamber
of Commerce, and had been Chairman of
the Committee, and was also a member of
the Committee of the American Chamber
of Commerce. Among his other activities,
he was a Trustee of the General Hospital,
a Director of the North China Insurance
Company and the International Cotton
Mill; Chairman of the Whangpoo Con-
servancy Board and a member of the
Shanghai and Country Clubs.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Gazette contains the following
appointments:—

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley to be a
Member of the Sanitary Board. Mr.
Bowley fills the vacancy on the
Sanitary Board caused by the death of
Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak to be an Unofficial
Member of the Legislative Council.
Mr. G. T. Edkins re-nominated a Mem-
ber of the Court of the University of
Hongkong.

Prof. K. H. Digby elected a Member
of the Council of the University of Hong-
kong.

Prof. C. A. M. Smith re-elected a Mem-
ber of the Council of the University of
Hongkong.
Mr. R. E. Lindell to act as Chief
Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese
Affairs and as a Deputy Registrar of
marriages.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

V. C. Parr, who was charged with un-
lawfully using money belonging to Parr
& Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, for his own
use, was again brought before Mr. Wood
on Saturday morning.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner said he had no fur-
ther charges to add, and that he had been
instructed to offer no evidence on the pre-
sent charge.

His Worship:—What has happened?
Mr. Hind (appearing for the defence).
There is no case at all. The money has
been expended in the Company's business.

Mr. Gardiner:—It may have been so.
Mr. Hind protested against this, and re-
quested that unless the charge was un-
reservedly withdrawn the defendant
should be given an opportunity of
proving it.

Mr. Wood:—That is so.
Mr. Gardiner:—Then I unreservedly
withdraw.

Defendant was thereupon discharged.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

SECOND NOTE TO BE SENT.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

CRUISER AND TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS IN WEST.

GREEK PROTEST AGAINST ALLIES' ACTION.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MASTERLY FRENCH RETIREMENT.

LONDON, December 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters in the Balkans describes the final phase of the French retreat as masterly. A new bridgehead was established at Gradetz, where there was severe fighting, and where there was an enormous accumulation of stores. Rolling stock and heavy guns were sent to the rear before the retirement of the troops had begun. The French lost three hundred yards of trench and the advance line wavered, but the men rallied and held their ground further in the rear, while the bridgehead remained intact. When the troops were ordered to retire their left, which was the most vulnerable, was strengthened, and the retreat to Gevggheli was carried out without loss. The evacuation of the hospitals and stores at Gevggheli, which has been a base, and also the fog, delayed the retirement for 48 hours, but the movements were carried out normally. All the attacks were repulsed. Altogether the French lost 2,000 killed and wounded in the retirement.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S VIEWS

SALONIKA, December 19th.

General Sarrail is quoted by a correspondent as having said: "Events will find us ready to resist any attacks. Meanwhile the Greek mobilisation continues, indicating that the Government is alive to any contingency that may still be dragged into the conflict."

AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, December 19th.

The organisation of the entrenched camp at Salonika continues.

GREECE PROTESTS.

LONDON, December 19th.

Reuter is informed that Greece has addressed to the Entente a formal protest against the fortification of Salonika.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE ALLIES.

SALONIKA, December 19th.

A prominent Greek official has arrived, with a view of assuring better railway and telegraph facilities for the Allies.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, December 19th.

A communiqué reports a series of minor reconnaissances and artillery engagements on the German front, all being favourable to the Russians.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LULL IN THE EAST.

PARIS, December 19th.

A communiqué states that there is nothing noteworthy to report regarding Macedonia or the Dardanelles.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CRUISER AND TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, December 19th.

A Berlin official announcement states that the small cruiser *Bremen*, and an accompanying torpedo-boat have been sunk by a submarine in the eastern Baltic. A considerable portion of the crews were rescued.

GERMAN HYDROPLANE CAPTURED.

PARIS, December 19th.

A Naval communiqué says that a torpedo-boat pursued two hydroplanes which were resting on the water near the Ostratel Bank off Nieuport. One of them escaped, and the other, which was hit, was captured with two naval men.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 19th.

There has been an intense bombardment of the German trenches in the region between the Somme and the Oise, and between Soissons and Rheims. The enemy's batteries in the latter district were silenced.

PARIS, December 19th.

A communiqué says that there has been a general bombardment, which was most intense in Artois, where aerial torpedoes are in use.

The French blew up a German wheeled transport in the neighbourhood of Chaubains.

LATER.

The day has been generally quiet. As it was misty it was unsuitable to the artillery, but the Anglo-French artillery has silenced the hostile guns north of Ypres.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY DESTROYED.

PARIS, December 19th.

A French cruiser bombarded and entirely destroyed a German war material factory at Haifa.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SMUGGLING RUBBER INTO GERMANY.

EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS SEIZED IN POST.

LONDON, December 19th.

The Foreign Office announces that of 300 bags of parcel mails seized aboard the Swedish steamer *Helligöla* 109 contained nothing but rubber, the estimated weight of which was 8,000 lbs. All these parcels were consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding-agent in Sweden.

UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

LONDON, December 19th.

The changed conditions at the Universities are attested by the fact that the examiners in Ireland for the Craven Scholarships declined to award them, but R. P. Dutt has been honourably mentioned for his work in the examination.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, December 19th.

South-west of Hamadan, says a communiqué, our troops continue to press the enemy closely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

SECOND NOTE BEING DRAFTED.

WASHINGTON, December 19th.

President Wilson is drafting a second Note to Austria, which it is expected will be despatched in a few days. It is understood that the Note asks for an immediate reply and will clearly state the consequences if the reply is unsatisfactory.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND.

ANTI-COMPULSION DEPUTATION "A BIG MISTAKE."

LONDON, December 19th.

Numerous members of the House of Commons, Unionist, Liberal and Labour alike, express their resentment at the forty anti-compulsion members for waiting on Mr. Asquith. They consider "that it was an outrageous breach of privilege," especially after the Premier had given his word to the married men.

The moderate Liberals affirm that nobody has any right to try to anticipate Mr. Asquith's statement. His pledge was seriously meant and will be honourably carried out. Single men should enlist at once.

The Conservatives and many Labourites describe the deputation as a big mistake. They do not believe that the Government will give in to the "slackers."

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

LONDON, December 19th.

Lord Derby, speaking at Bolton, said that Mr. Asquith will keep his pledge both in the letter and in the spirit, with practically the whole of the country behind him.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS EFFECTED.

NEW YORK, December 19th.

Paul Koenig, stated to be the head of the German Secret Service in the United States, and Richard Lyndecker have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

FIVE HUNDRED HORSES DROWNED.

Five hundred horses have been drowned in the North River owing to the sinking of a barge, which was possibly scuttled by German agents.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 19th.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the robust appearance of the market has been somewhat belied by the sales on account of Cline. Purchases are still being made for the coinage, but there is a lull.

will probably be short, in the Continental demand. Meanwhile there is insufficient competition to animate the market, even though America is only a small seller.

PLEA FOR DUTCH EDITOR'S ACQUITTAL.

AMSTERDAM, December 19th.

The Public Prosecutor has appealed for the acquittal of Dr. Schroeder, the Chief Editor of the *Telegraaf*, who is charged with endangering neutrality by publishing an article in which it was said that "it was a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who caused the war."

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS FOR EUROPE.

DURBAN, December 19th.

A contingent of the Indian Ambulance Corps is leaving for Europe.

PRESIDENT WILSON WEDS.

WASHINGTON, December 19th.

President Wilson was married to Mrs. Salt yesterday. After the ceremony, which was of the simplest character, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left for the South, where the honeymoon is to be spent. They will be away for a fortnight.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN RHYS.

LONDON, December 19th.

The death of Sir John Rhys is announced. [The deceased was Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.]

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 63.75.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

WAR NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HORSES FOR ALLIES.

Three different fires were started among some freight cars in the railway station yard at Weehawken (New Jersey, U.S.A.) last month, only 100ft. away from a corral containing 500 horses intended for the Allies. It is believed that German spies were responsible for the fires.

GERMANY'S GENEROSITY.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Stampa* telegraphs that Von Mackensen has informed the Bulgarian General Staff that the booty captured by the Germans and Austrians in Serbia will be handed over to the Bulgarians. King Ferdinand has replied, thanking General von Mackensen for this "generous act."

FERMENT IN ROUMANIA.

A telegram from Geneva to Paris last month stated that interventionist meetings continued in Roumania. A journalist delivered at Galatz a violent speech, attacking the King and the Government, and declaring that a revolution was necessary. Demonstrations followed in the streets, and the offices of the Germanophile newspaper *Naval* were stoned. Seventeen persons were arrested.

M.P.'S WAR STORY.

Major Page-Croft told a good story in the House of Commons recently.

Four days ago, he said, a distinguished general addressed his battalion, and said that the war might last five, ten or thirty years, but the men must stick it. "It's all right, cheer up, mates," a man was overheard saying when going to parade. "I've always heard that the first thirty years of war were the worst." (Laughter.)

ANOTHER MUNITION WORKS FIRE IN AMERICA.

A fire, the origin of which is still uncertain, broke out last month at the mills of John A. Roeblings, Sons, & Co., at Trenton, New Jersey, who are manufacturing barbed wire chains for the Allies. The fire at one time threatened the whole plant in the neighbourhood, but is now under control.

The damage is estimated at over \$200,000. The rope mill and a dozen dwellings were destroyed and the gun-barrel factory was damaged.

TALES FROM TURKEY.

DJEMAL PASHA TO LEAD REVOLT AGAINST ENVER.

Mail advices received by the *Messenger d'Athènes* report that Djemal Pasha, Commander of the Expedition against Egypt, has incited the Druses tribe in Syria to revolt against the Government and has taken the leadership of a revolutionary movement which the Arabs in general will support.

It is added that Djemal's action is considered by the Young Turks as an act of revolt against Enver Pasha, who succeeded in sending him away from Constantinople. This news is without confirmation.

The same journal reports from Constantinople that active preparations are going on there for the reception of the Germans after a complete Serbian defeat, and that General von Mackensen will take command at the Dardanelles.

STRAIN ON THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

In the north of Russia the German troops are no longer of the first order, and their discipline is but poor.

A Saxon soldier before Dvinsk has been shot for complaining of exhaustion and criticising the dispositions of the higher command. In the Army Order referring to this matter it is curtly said:—

"As for exhaustion, the fault is your own. You have been told already that there will be no rest for you except at Dvinsk."

Similarly, stories are current of an exchange of amenities between General Below and Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, which has lowered the reputation of the latter, who is successfully charged with laying upon the present German complements such tasks as would have been beyond the power of execution by equal numbers of the German active armies at the outset of the war.

THE CENSORING OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.

In order that a letter to his sweetheart in England might not be read by his officer, a South African trooper in a distinguished regiment in France, paid thirty shillings, at an auction among soldiers, for one of those little green envelopes which are allowed to pass through the post uncensored (says the *Daily Sketch*).

The lady describes the circumstances which led her lover to pay so high a price for the envelope, the issue of which should be free.

"The principal reason," she said, "is that the men object to their correspondence being censored by their own officers. The men recognise that their letters must be censored, but they feel that the work of censorship should not be done by their own officers, but those of other regiments."

In other words, there should be an exchange of regimental mail bags so far as censorship is concerned. In my friend's bidding for this one green envelope was excessively keen, and though himself lucky to get it knocked down to him for thirty shillings.

"The men in the new armies are often in personal touch with their officers in civil life, where their interests have clashed. Here is one instance. At the outbreak of war a partner in a London business enlisted. He now finds that any letters he sends his firm are censored by an officer who, before the war, was discharged from the firm's employment."

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT AT HAPPY VALLEY.

EUROPEAN LADY BADLY INJURED.

As the result of being knocked down by a motor-car at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, a Mrs. Turner sustained such severe injuries to the head that she was removed to the French Hospital in an unconscious condition. At a late hour last night she had not recovered consciousness.

WAR AND COMMERCE.

PROPOSAL FOR MEETING GERMAN COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR.

Writing to *The Times* last month "Civis Britannicus" said:—

Surely it is high time that we in England took some thought to meet the hostile measures that our enemies will prepare against us when peace closes the period of military warfare. What are these?

The committee of the two associations (i.e., the Federation of Merchants and the Central Union of German Merchants) are of opinion that the numerous attempts made by foreign countries systematically to strangle and exclude German commercial competition after the war will require an intelligently organized expansion of German exports, as well as of the German world's commercial interests, altogether in order to remove the injuries brought about by the war. [Translation of the report of a meeting held in Germany to promote export trade at the termination of the war, from *Engineering*, October 20th.]

That is to say, after the war, the German Government will (if it is able) encourage German production by a system of bounties, fixing the price of a serious commodity at a rate which will allow of a small profit in the home market, and will, at the same time, enable the producer to "dump" his goods on foreign markets at a figure long below the cost price of production, the deficiency being made good to him by a State bounty. The temptation of "cheapness" will be held out as a bait to foreign, and especially English, merchants and consumers. To meet this, ought there not to be an *Entente* between the Powers allied against Germany, of Customs duties at least equivalent of the Teutonic bounty; the duties being "pooled" in every country accepting the *Entente* with a view to defraying the expenses caused by the war? In this way we should make some advance towards the desirable ideal of enabling the Powers in favour of Freedom to become self-supporting, and we should do something reasonable towards meeting the intolerable financial burden caused by the war.

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at Shanghai, last week, Mr. Hugo Reiss presiding.

The following special resolutions, passed at the meeting held on November 20th were carried and confirmed:—

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Charles James Lindsay Stewart be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., with Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company, and with a capital of £15,000 divided into 315,000 shares of one £45 each.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator, of the one part, and the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved. And that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized pursuant to Section 195 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

PANAMA CANAL.

NOT LIKELY TO BE REOPENED FOR SIX MONTHS.

According to announcement made at Washington last month it seems improbable that the Panama Canal will be reopened for traffic within the next six months. There is no change in the slides, in view of the fact that the Canal is to remain closed for such a length of time, most of the employees have been given vacations in order to reduce the expenses.

A careful survey of the slide area in the Gaillard cut reveals the fact that there are, probably, 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth in motion, which must be taken out by dredging operations before a permanent channel through the cut is probable.

The present rate of wet excavation is 1,000,000 yards per month and at this rate it would require not less than 10 months to remove the mass which is now sliding into the Canal considerably faster than the dredges can take it out. It is said that often the Canal bottom bulges up to a height of 15 feet above the surface of the water, due to the tremendous weight of the hillside.

The area of motion is roughly calculated to be in the neighbourhood of 175 acres, which constitutes the slide area in the history of the Canal. It extends 2,600 feet along both banks of the waterway, with probably an average of 1,500 feet back of the centre line of the Canal prism. *Manila Callers.*

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 16th.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

Reports have been received by General Lung that numerous rebels have been stealthily returning to the interior with a view to creating trouble. Owing to the

careful precautions taken by the authorities, they are confronted with the greatest difficulty in smuggling arms and ammunition, but in spite of this, they are still devising means of attaining their object.

Their latest plan, the report says, is to have explosive powder packed in beer-bottles and revolvers in soap chests and to ship them from Hongkong by cargo junks to the Sha Cheng market, near the Tigers Forts, from which place the shipments are to be distributed amongst different towns in small lots by women specially employed for the purpose. Urgent instructions were immediately given to the East River military commanders to take special pains to guard against these designs.

Another report is to the effect that the officials of the Canton-Samshui Railway Company have been instructed by the Board of Communications to watch carefully that all shipments of military and police uniforms forwarded by rail are accompanied by a permit issued jointly by the Board and the War Office, as it has been discovered that large supplies of such uniforms have been made in Japan to the order of Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing for distribution amongst their followers in the interior of China, so that they may disguise themselves.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE THRONE.

THE CHANGE NOT FOR PLEASURE BUT FOR PROGRESS.

The second petition of the Council of State to President Yuan Shih-kai pointed out that his inauguration oath would not be broken by his acceptance of the Throne, for the oath was based on the position of the Chief Executive, that position was based on the form of the State, which in turn was based on the wish of the people. If the wish of the people were for a Republic then the oath would be valid, but, as the wish of the people is for a constitutional monarchy, the oath would be invalidated only if Yuan refused to accept the Throne and thereby plunged the country into an abyss.

The President, after quoting the memorial of the Lifeyuan, says:—

"The task imposed on me by millions of people is one of extraordinary magnitude. It is, therefore, impossible for one without virtue like myself to shoulder the burdens of State involved in enhancing the welfare of the people, strengthening the standing of the country, reforming the administration, and furthering the advancement of civilization."

"My former declaration was, therefore, the expression of a sincere heart and not a mere expression of modesty. My tears were such that I could not utter the words that I expressed. The people, however, have viewed with increasing impatience that declaration and their expectation of me is now more pressing than ever; thus I find myself unable to offer further argument, just as I am unable to escape the position."

Laying a great foundation is, however, a thing of paramount importance and must not be done in a hurry. Therefore I order the different Ministries and Bureaux to take concerted action in making the necessary preparations in affairs in which they are concerned, reporting the same when completed for promulgation."

President Yuan Shih-kai concludes by urging citizens to go on peacefully with their daily vocations while all officials should be faithful to their posts and maintain to the best of their ability peace and order in their localities, so that the ambition of a great Republic may be realized, the welfare of the people may be realized, and PROGRESSIVE POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

Later the President called the heads of departments together and in a strong, impassioned speech emphasized that the change of government was not being made for pleasure but to enable reforms to be carried out which would justify the recent action of the people and place the nation upon the plane it should occupy in the world.

He ordered all officials to apply themselves to preparations for a forward, progressive policy and intimated that China was practically having her last chance to do for herself what others would force her to do if her own people failed.

THE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

It is definitely decided by the members of the Commission for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremonies that the formalities for the expected monarchy shall be modelled on those now adopted in three countries, namely Great Britain, Japan and Germany. It is also understood that the old manner of obsequious kneeling and kowtowing, which was ridiculed by foreigners, will not be restored. The National Flag will be in five colours with a shining sun in the middle, symbolic of five different families owing allegiance to the same emperor.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

In response to the telegrams from the various Governors requesting the Central Government to fix the amounts to be remitted from their provinces in order to meet the expenses which will be incurred during the change of the form of State, the Government has wired back giving the sum required in this connexion from each province as follows:—Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Szechuan and Kwangtung, each \$200,000; Honan, Anhui, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien, each \$150,000; Fengtien, Shansi, Shensi, and Yunnan, each \$100,000; Kirin, Kansu, Heilungkiang, Kuangsi, Kueichow and Sinkiang, each \$80,000; Peking, Jehol, Kueihua, Suiyuan, and Chahar, each \$60,000.



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THERAPION
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON
OF WRITING ON WRITING.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALBANIA THE NEW THEATRE OF WAR.

ITALY TO PLAY THE LEADING ROLE.

LONDON, December 17th.
The Italian Press states that the next Austro-Bulgarian objective will be Albania.

The Austrians propose to overrun Montenegro and advance to San Giovanni, joining the Bulgarians advancing by El Basan and Jirana. Hence, Albania will shortly be the theatre of a new Balkan war, in which Italy is expected to play the principal part.

There are several hundred thousand Serbian women and children refugees in Albania without food, and the American Government has ordered the Ambassador in Rome to charter all steamers available and bring them to Italy.

[Havas Service.]
ITALIAN CORPS LANDED IN ALBANIA.

Rome, December 18th.

Italy has landed an expeditionary corps in Albania.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS IN GREECE.

QUESTION OF ALLIED LIMITS.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Times' Athens correspondent says that the German Minister, replying to Greek objections to the entry of Austro-German troops into Greece, declared that the fortifications which the Allies are constructing at Salonika compel Germany to take action in Greek territory in order to expel the Allies.

M. Skouloudis rejoined that Greece will never allow the Bulgarians to set foot on Greek soil.

The Ministerial organ, the Embros, asserts that the Government intends to protest against the fortifications of Salonika as exceeding the limits conceded.

BULGARIAN EXACTIONS AGAINST GREEKS.

ATHENS, December 17th.

Bitter complaints are reaching Athens of Bulgarian exactions on the Greek inhabitants at Monastir.

BULGARIANS PROMISE TO RESPECT GREEK NEUTRALITY.

ATHENS, December 17th.

The Bulgarian Legation has issued a statement to the effect that Bulgaria has postponed operations against the Allies out of respect for the neutrality of Greece, which it will refrain from violating in the future.

The Greek Government, in consequence of representations made to it, has "re-instructed" the frontier authorities to allow the retreating Serbians to enter Greece.

GREEK TROOPS LEAVE SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, December 17th.

The departure of the bulk of the Greek troops has considerably eased the congestion in the town, to the great relief of the Allied troops. Although the danger of fighting near the town seems remote, numbers of Germans, Austrians and Turks are departing daily. The German schools were closed yesterday.

THE SERBIAN ARMIES.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Italian Press states that there are three Serbian Armies, totalling 150,000, between Scutari, Durazzo and El Basan, and another of 50,000 in Southern Albania.

SERBIAN TROOPS INCORPORATED WITH BRITISH.

ATHENS, December 17th.

Large numbers of Serbian soldiery continue to arrive at Salonika, where they are being re-equipped and formed into two battalions and incorporated with the British troops.

ALLIES' SOLID DEFENSIVE.

PARIS, December 18th.

The Allies in Greece have prepared a solid defensive. The German heavy guns do not seem to have arrived, which doubtless accounts for the enemy not crossing the frontier.

MACEDONIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, December 18th.

A communiqué states that there is no change in the situation in Macedonia.

GREEK FRONTIER QUIET.

ATHENS, December 17th.

All is quiet on the frontier, the Bulgarians show no sign of advancing into Greek territory.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN BOMBARDMENT SILENCED.

PARIS, December 17th.

A communiqué states that an enemy bombardment east of Les Mesnils, in Champagne, was silenced by French batteries. There was, also, a lively recoil cannonade in Lorraine.

SEVERE CANNONADES.

PARIS, December 18th.

A communiqué states. The cannonade has been much more severe along the whole front. The Anglo-French artillery, acting in concert, successfully bombarded the enemy trenches in Belgium. Several German batteries in Champagne were also silenced.

Two aeroplanes dropped twenty heavy bombs on the Metz and Sablon stations.

GERMAN BOMBERS EASILY REPULSED.

LONDON, December 18th.

A despatch from Headquarters in France states that last night the enemy made a small bombing attack on our lines about the quarries north of Loos, but they were easily repulsed. There has been artillery activity the day long, especially north of Ypres.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING. SUPERIORITY OF ALLIED GUNS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

The latest German report states that the Germans are concentrating at St. Mihiel, but there is growing evidence that not only are the Germans active, but that undoubtedly the enemy must throw new forces, especially artillery, into the West, where the superiority of the Allied guns is wrecking the German trenches, and the moral of the troops.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS PREPARING NEW OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

The latest German report states that there is reliable news that the Russians are also preparing a new offensive.

KURDS ENGAGED. AND DRIVEN TO MOUNTAINS.

PETROGRAD, December 18th.

A communiqué states—There are reports of an engagement resulting in favour of the Russians northward of Lake Driviaty, and northward of Dubno. Hundreds of Kurds were engaged on the north-eastern extremity of Lake Van, but were driven to the mountains, leaving sixty dead.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Italian steamer *Port Said*, and the British steamer *Levenpool* have been sunk.

The crew of the latter were rescued.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AT THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, December 18th.

A communiqué states that there is no change in the situation at the Dardanelles.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN PERSIA.

YOUNG SHAH'S PERPLEXITY.

LONDON, December 17th.

A vivid account of the crisis in Persia in November has been received by Reuters' Agency in which is described a dramatic scene at the Palace on the 15th ult., when the young Shah was trying to decide whether to leave the Capital.

On one side were the functionaries doing their utmost to persuade him to leave, while on the other were Samsan Sultanch, Sipahdar, and Prince Firman Firman urging him to stay.

The boy ruler was distracted and sent four times for Colonel Wastdahl, the Chief of Police, asking his advice.

Colonel Wastdahl replied that he was there to obey orders, and not to advise. The Ministers, when appealed to by the Shah, did not know what to say, as they were overruled by the German party.

This state of hesitation lasted all the morning. In the afternoon, the British and Russian Ministers had an audience lasting two hours with the Shah, who still remained undecided.

Finally the Shah summoned Colonel Wastdahl again and told him to dismiss the mounted police who were drawn up in front of the palace, as he had decided to remain.

Meanwhile at Shahabuddin, whether the enemy diplomats and gendarmes had repaired, the gendarmes were drawn up in review order with the enemy Ministers in full dress, awaiting the arrival of the Shah, who they hoped, would accompany them to Ispahan. Their dismay was very great indeed when they learned that the Shah had decided against them, and that the Allies had won the day.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA. RELATIONS APPROACHING CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, December 18th.

The Government has not yet received the Austrian Note, but it is in accordance with the outline given in Press telegrams. It will be entirely unsatisfactory and will result in the severance of relations.

It is announced that the Government may now send a second Note renewing their original demands, but even more insistent on instant compliance.

LATER.
The Austrian Note in regard to the Ancona outrage has been received.

POSITION GRAVE.

A hurried Cabinet meeting discussed the Austrian Note and dispersed without any announcement.

The position is regarded as being of the gravest.

NOTE TO BE THOROUGHLY STUDIED.

Mr. Lansing has stated that the text of the Note will not be published till it has been thoroughly studied.

AUSTRIA FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS.

At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting which considered the Austrian Note Mr. Lansing advised that Austria had not yet met any of the American demands. A rupture, however, is not believed to be likely prior to another exchange of Notes.

The frequent visits of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires to the State Department is regarded as indicating that informal negotiations are in progress.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, December 18th.

Mr. Charles Beatty, Deputy Inspector of Police for Belgium, committed suicide at Cheltenham.

THE RECRUITING QUESTION. DEPUTATION OF ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS TO THE PREMIER.

LONDON, December 17th.

The eve of Mr. Asquith's speech on Lord Derby's recruiting campaign finds the supporters and opponents of conscription very active.

A deputation of anti-Conscriptionist Members of Parliament waited on Mr. Asquith yesterday. It is understood that they urged that the returns were most satisfactory, and argued that single men who had not yet been attested were not slackers, for there were doubtless good reasons preventing them. The deputation pleaded that they be given another chance. Mr. Asquith's reply is believed to have been non-committal.

The Unionist papers are angry at the foregoing deputation, and declare that the anti-Conscriptionists are trying to steal a march on their opponents and to undermine Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men.

The *Daily News*, in a huge heading, says two million men, including over a quarter of a million direct enlistments, are freely mentioned in political circles as the total secured by Lord Derby.

MORE MEN CALLED UP.

LONDON, December 18th.

An important step was taken to-day under Lord Derby's recruiting scheme. Bills were posted calling out groups two, three, four and five on January 15th.

These will be the unmarrieds from nineteen to twenty-two years of age.

VISCOUNT FRENCH AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

TRIBUTES BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, December 17th.

The newspapers are unanimous in declaring that Field Marshal Viscount French is assured of the lasting gratitude of the nation. He will still be precious to the country and of most valuable assistance to Earl Kitchener.

The *Times* says our best soldier is needed in the great task of arranging our Home Defence and re-organising and preparing for service abroad the great masses of troops now scattered throughout the United Kingdom. It is impossible for Earl Kitchener to undertake such executive duties effectively, and if Viscount French is given direct charge, then a badly-needed reform will have been accomplished.

Moreover, if, as we understand, a further strengthening of the Imperial General Staff is contemplated, then the changes will bring substantial advantages.

Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant leadership is also made the subject of tributes in the papers.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S "LEGS OF STEEL."

In the French Press appear many appreciative notices of Viscount French and Sir Douglas Haig. It appears that the latter is known among the French soldiers as "Legs of Steel."

Illustration says: "With a man of such like Sir Douglas Haig at its head, the British Army will not sleep."

READY FOR PEACE.

HUNGARIAN COUNT'S DECLARATION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Buda Pest, writing on the 7th inst., states that Count Karolyi, Leader of the Independence Party, speaking in Parliament, demanded that the Government should make peace proposals. He declared that Hungary had achieved all she wanted, and if the Government were unable to comply with the wishes of the nation, it should resign.

The transmission of the speech abroad was prohibited.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

NEW FISCAL SCHEME.

PETROGRAD, December 18th.

The Russian thousand millions rouble war loan is assured of success. The Minister of Finance has drawn up a new fiscal scheme which is expected to produce an annual surplus of 381,000,000 roubles. State monopolies of tea, coffee and matches is contemplated.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

PETROGRAD, December 18th.

It is reported from Teheran that owing to the advance of the Russians the Government committee at Kum has fled to Ispahan.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY HAMADAN.

FATE OF BRITISH COLONIES.

PETROGRAD, December 18th.

The Russians have occupied Hamadan, and are approaching Kum. The Russian Consul is stated to have left Kerman for Bandar Abbas. The British Colony at Shiraz is still in captivity, and there is no news of the British Colony at Yazd. The British colony at Sultanabad has been released.

CANADA AND WAR ORDERS.

EFFORT TO ESTABLISH CANADIAN CREDIT.

TORONTO, December 18th.

Mr. White, the Finance Minister, in the course of a speech said: "The greatest financial problem which we are at present facing in Canada is the establishment of some form of Canadian credit, which will relieve Great Britain from necessarily shipping gold for the payment of war supplies. The question whether Canada can give this assistance to the Empire will have a direct bearing upon the placing of further war orders in Canada. He also declared that Canada should partially finance present and further war orders."

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

PASSENGERS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, December 18th.

There was a terrible railway accident at South Shields, a passenger train, a pilot engine and an empty workmen's train all colliding in a fog. It is reported that several coaches of the passenger train are all right, but in others the passengers were burned to death.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

LATER.

There were heartrending scenes at South Shields. There were a number of women and children in the front portion of the train, where the carriage doors were jammed, and some were pinned by their legs.

Suddenly the gas exploded, the first two carriages burst into flames, and most of the occupants are believed to have met with an awful fate.

The rescuers did their utmost, attracted by the cries of the injured, and medical aid was soon on the scene.

It is reported that twelve were killed and many injured.

MRS. ASQUITH SUES THE "GLOBE."

ALLEGED ACCUSATIONS OF WANT OF LOYALTY.

LONDON, December 18th.

Mrs. Asquith is suing the *Globe* to restrain the publication of alleged libels. Her Counsel stated that she had been persecuted by accusations of want of loyalty in her associations with German prisoners at Donington Hall. She had also been described as a traitor, and a disgrace to her sex. These attacks were suspended only on the issue of a writ.

The *Globe's* Counsel said the question was whether the words "wife of a Cabinet Minister" referred to Mrs. Asquith.

The latter's Counsel contended that the words referred to his client, who denied on oath all the imputations.

The case was postponed until Tuesday.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

REMOVAL DENIED.

LONDON, December 18th.

The rumour that Mr. McKenna will succeed Viscount Hardinge as Viceroy of India is declared to be without foundation.

OBITUARY.

EARL DE LA WAR.

LONDON, December 18th.

The death is announced of Earl De la War, from pneumonia, at Messina.

MR. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.

The death is also announced of Mr. Arthur Stanley, the Labour M.P.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

11.15 a.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital at the St. John's Cathedral.

MONEY FOR GERMANY.

TRADE INTRIGUE IN CHINA.

Messages from Europe declaring that German trade with China has been extinguished are seriously misleading—says

The Times correspondent, Peking. Trade has been affected by the disappearance of German shipping, but there are still considerable exports of German-owned and German-financed commodities, which are shipped through Chinese firms in China, Japan, Korea, and Danish boats to America. All the machinery of business is maintained for a resumption of full trade immediately the war ends.

Meanwhile it is necessary to bear in mind that at present the largest buyers of gold in China are the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, who ship large quantities by every mail to America by registered parcels in bamboo tubes, each containing 400z. Obviously the Germans have abundant money available for unscrupulous propaganda among the Chinese, especially the Mohammedan Chinese. This money is provided by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank from the proceeds of the service of the German share in the Boxer indemnity, amounting to £2,000 daily, the German share of the Anglo-German loans of 1896, 1898, 1908, and 1910, and the quintuple loan of 1913, amounting to a further £4,000 daily. The total annual amount is £2,180,000, and is paid into the German bank by the Chinese Government, who are faithfully fulfilling engagements

A LASTING ALLIANCE.

STRIKING DECLARATION BY
M. SAZONOFF.GERMANY THE FOE OF
CHRISTENDOM.

I have had the honour of discussing the present situation at some length with M. Sazonoff—writes the Petrograd correspondent of *The Morning Post*—who has kindly authorised me to publish so much of our conversation as follows:—

"Your statement that Germany, by her latest move in the Balkans, has transferred this war from the military to the political plane is not quite correct. Political problems always play a leading part in all great wars. Germany, in preparing through a long series of years for this war, has been no less careful of the political than of the military aspect of her criminal enterprise.

"All over the world, for many years past, Germany has been taking measures to further the political aspect of the war she had in view. In particular, it was Germany's hope to cajole and compel the Mussulman world to take sides with her when the time came. For many years the key to the position was in Turkey. To-day Persia and Afghanistan. I have always been of opinion that what is called a strong policy is necessary in dealing with certain problems raised by the overweening ambitions of Germany.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

"I am still contending for the line of action which those who understand the Orient have generally recognised as efficacious. Our policy in Persia has, ever since our agreement of 1907, held that the maintenance of the friendly *Entente* with England should be the paramount consideration. It may be, as you have suggested, that Germany, measuring others by herself, has entertained some hopes that the Eastern Question might be made to militate against the full accord of the Allies. If Germany did count on this she has made another gross mistake. This is, fortunately, quite impossible. We are not Germans, but three great Christian nations, pledged to uphold the sanctity of international obligations.

"German policy is something that is incompatible with Christian ethics. We are grappling with a power which threatens to overturn the whole fabric of civilization as developed by the world of Christendom. The future of European culture as opposed to German Kultur depends upon the overthrow of this power, and the means taken to prevent its ever breaking out again.

LIMITATION OF GERMAN AMBITIONS.

"We must have the policy of this century based firmly upon an alliance between Russia, England, and France. Other nations will probably come into our alliance, but we three must form the nucleus. We must say to Germany:—

"These are your frontiers and your limits. Work within them as you please, but out into the world you go no more. We have had enough of the disintegrating influence you bring to bear in every quarter of the world. We desire to live at peace as Christian nations. Your unscrupulous rule, based on the principle of armed force, has threatened to enslave the world. That principle is abhorrent to us all. You must be content to stay quietly at home, and to conduct your commerce and your domestic affairs as may please you best, but you shall no more encroach upon the sacred rights of your neighbours."

"That is what Russia, England, and France, in alliance, must say to Germany; and to the voices of these three will doubtless adhere many a Christian nation of the world. It is my firm conviction that if the policy of this Twentieth Century does not rest upon a solid alliance between Russia, England, and France, then this great war, into which we have been deliberately forced by Germany, will have been waged in vain, and all the blood and treasure expended upon it, and still to be spent, will have been utterly wasted."

SINKING OF THE "ANCONA."

AMERICA'S QUESTIONS TO
AUSTRIA.

The questions to which Mr. Penfield, American Ambassador in Vienna, was instructed to obtain answers informally from the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the sinking of the *Ancona* were as follows:—

- (1.)—Was the submarine which torpedoed the *Ancona* flying the Austrian flag (named by Austrians)?
- (2.)—What instructions have the commanders of Austrian submarines concerning the treatment of liners?
- (3.)—What justification was there for the attack on an outward-bound passenger ship?
- (4.)—Did the submarine fire a warning shot?
- (5.)—Did the submarine cease firing when the *Ancona* lay?
- (6.)—How much time was given for the passengers and crew to escape?
- (7.)—What did the submarine do while the passengers were taking to the boats?
- (8.)—Was a torpedo fired while any of the passengers were aboard?

Mr. Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, was instructed to make the fullest inquiries in Rome, and the American Consular officials at Tunis have prepared a third report from the evidence of witnesses.

The military authorities in Germany have given instructions that milk shall not be served after 9 a.m., either alone or with other beverages, in restaurants, hotels, cafes, confectioners' shops, and refreshment rooms.

PASS ALONG, PLEASE!

HOW OUR NAVY REGULATES
NORTH SEA TRAFFIC.

[BY JAMES DUNN.]

Proming its fastness and curtailing to the waves a sea-bird perched on a floating mine calmly watched the busy traffic of the North Sea.

Up and down the narrow tortuous channel which the British Navy has drawn on its own particular way chart steamed many merchantmen in ballast or in cargo hurrying to spend the week-end in port. Big ships and little ships, most of them flying the red ensign of the British mercantile marine, dodged, dragged, and skirted like racing omnibuses along the Strand. So near were the passing ships that we could hear and return the salutations of their crews as we in turn "jockeyed" for position in the crowded marine thoroughfare designed and policed by the British Navy for the safety of British and neutral ships.

Occasionally this narrow waterway is closed for alterations and repairs, and sometimes there is a block in the traffic, while now and again a ship neglects the "rules of the road" and pays the penalty. One such unfortunate vessel we saw slowly sinking by the stern with two British destroyers taking off the crew.

British destroyers do not arrive so much as appear. They spring suddenly from nowhere and just as suddenly vanish into the void. No sooner had she struck a mine than up came the destroyer with the promptitude of an efficient fire brigade summoned by electric alarm. An unruly ship has no more chance of escaping the vigilance of the Navy than a racing omnibus in a London street may escape the eye of a policeman on point duty. When the irate skipper of one steamer slows down to invoke blessings on the head of the indignant master of another steamer who he declares has been trying to play a trick on him, a grim destroyer on point saunters up and in cold official tones inquires, "What's the row?"

"Oh, nothing," says skipper number one bitterly; "nothing at all except that infant in swaddling clothes who carries a stolen certificate has been trying to knock new portholes into me."

"It's a lie," curtly replies skipper number two.

"Now, then, pass along, please," orders the destroyer. "If you chaps can't behave yourselves you'll have to come along of me. Nice thing, two big, hulking tramps committing of a breach of the war like this. A nice example you are to German submarines." Shorting indignantly the destroyer turns on its heel, and five minutes afterwards appears over the edge of the horizon and takes the number of a sea hog that has been steaming to the common danger.

LESSONS IN POLITICS.

Sometimes, dear old steamers lose their way, and then a destroyer puts up a signal and stops the traffic, while the nervous old ladies of the sea timidly waddle to their proper places, blushing to the rims of their funnels at the coarse banter of saucy steamers young enough to know better.

Destroyers are taught to be polite by their sergeants, the dignified cruisers who regulate their boats. When a destroyer meets a cruiser it puts on its Sunday manner, lowers the sound of its roaring funnels, and touches the peak of its backboards or whatever it uses as a cap.

"Everything all right!" growls the cruiser.

"Oh, yes, sir. Everything perfectly all right, sir. Hope you've had a pleasant sail, sir. Pleasant weather for the time of the year, sir."

"Very pleasant weather, very clear weather," responds the cruiser, with a neatly emphasised on the second adjective.

"Yes, sir; meausly," agrees the destroyer.

"Then what the Heligoland do you mean, sir, by not reporting that son of a sea trumpet for sounding his fog-horn as he passed the pilot boat?"

"Very sorry, sir; thought the gentleman was merely clearing his throat from the Thames vapours."

"Indeed!" replies the cruiser with heavy sarcasm. "Then I suppose the next time you see a ship blown up you will think the skipper is giving a private exhibition of fireworks."

"Ha, ha! Very good joke, sir," nervously laughs the destroyer, backing away and pretending to see a suspicious character ten miles away.

THE NAVAL BOY SCOUTS.

When a destroyer has been pulled over its own coals by a cruiser it restores its inherent good humour by kicking a Boy Scout. Naval Boy Scouts are cheeky little craft whose main business is to be in several different and distinct places at one and the same time. These war babies having been born into trouble have saved the effort of achieving it. None is more than a few months old, but each thinks itself equal to the entire German nobility, and all would give back answers to the Queen Elizabeth herself. The only thing they respect on the water, under the water, or above the water, is a destroyer, for whom they act as a sort of flag. When a naval Boy Scout thinks it requires "a touch" with mines. Give out to a naval Boy Scout a newly-laid mine field on a misty morning and it is happy. A trick cyclist steering his way through irregular rows of bottles is a clumsy fumbler compared with a naval Boy Scout playing at "The Silver Bullet" or "The Way to Berlin" with mines. A naval Boy Scout collect birds' eggs or postage stamps. When two naval Boy Scouts meet they invariably swap mines.

"Hollow!" shouts one, throwing a piece of coal at a comrade. "I've found a ripping new mine to the side of that old wreck on Bunkum's Bank."

"Garn, you're rotting," replies the envious pal, flinging back the coal with gratifying accuracy.

GERMANY'S FAILING POWER.

THE ISSUE IN THE EAST.

At Sunderland House last month, by invitation of the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. John Buchan and Mr. Stephen Graham gave addresses on the outlook of the West and East fronts, in aid of the Press Contributors' Emergency Fund.

Mr. John Buchan said he had seen a good deal of the Western front, where in his opinion the decisive battles would be fought and the armed might of Germany would crumble. There were two main facts in the war which Germany knew, but which our pessimists were apt to forget, and they were, sooner or later, going to give us victory, provided we did not throw away our chances. The first was that no machine was immortal. It might break down from internal weakness or because it was confronted by a machine of equal strength. France, Great Britain, and Russia could create machine equal to that of Germany within a little time and then the decision would rest, as of old, with the human element. The second fact was that the human element, so far as Germany was concerned, was wearing thin. He did not allude to quality, though he believed that in actual fighting quality the Allied soldiers, man for man, were more reliable than the Germans. He was speaking of quantity. Every day the spectre of diminishing manpower drew closer to Germany's side. This was the one thing no machine could avert.

Mr. Buchan went on to speak of the recent offensive of the Allies. An advance, he said, could not be swift and continuous; it would be a matter of weeks or months and require large numbers of men. He did not think the Germans had large reserves; they were wanted for the firing line. In the attack on September 26th and following days we took the first German position, tore great rents in the second, and actually broke into the third and for a moment were almost through it. Our business was to clear the second position which was a matter of time and did not mean that the movement was stopped. To say that the great attack in the West was a failure was untrue. Our main object was to break into the enemy's position, and deliver blows that would ultimately compel his retreat. The movement was going on; sooner or later would come the next blow, and the next, until suddenly the steel rod of the enemy's defence, long fixed and often bent, would break. In a way of this magnitude the long view of duty taken by the General Staff in the field should also be the duty of civilians at home. One result of recent fighting was the high spirits of troops at the front. They believed they were advancing at last, and that the beginning of the end was coming. There was no doubt about the desperate valour of the German troops, and British soldiers had borne emphatic testimony to this. There were differences of view about certain aspects of military economy, but one quality British soldiers ever lacked—admiration of the soldierly qualities of his enemy.

Mr. Stephen Graham, in his address, agreed that a decision must be forced upon Germany in the West. In May, he said, he set out for Egypt, hoping to get to Constantinople, believing then that later in the summer the Allies would be there. In Egypt he found all the luxurious hotels occupied by Canadian, Australian, and British wounded soldiers. Thence he went to Salonika, where he found crowds demonstrating and window-breaking in honour of Venizelos. Four-fifths of the people, he estimated, were on the side of the Allies, and he was astounded to find the Government so cold towards the cause. From Salonika he went to Dedeagatch and was delayed six days in quarantine on the Bulgarian frontier on the allegation that there was plague in Salonika; this he thought was partly due to malice. Much of the trouble in the Balkan States he attributed to the lies sedulously circulated by the Press. From the Bulgarian papers the impression was gathered that the Allies were losing the war.

By the time he reached Russia the retreat had begun. He was not inclined to believe that the retreat was designed to lure Germany on, he rather thought that unexpected success had led the German armies farther than had been contemplated. The attack had spent itself; the Germans were unable to capture Drinsk and Riga; the troops had not even begun recuperation; she had lost men, arms, fortresses, and munitions, but never in the history of Russia had such a united effort been made by men and women as was now being made in their factories. A new army of 3,000,000 men was being organized, in which would be included some of the Kirghese tribes.

The movement in the Balkans was an endeavour to force a decision in the East. Whether our position at Gallipoli could be maintained, remained to be seen, but if Germany held to her position in Russia through the winter she would be so weakened that she would be crushed in the succeeding summer.—*The Times*.

"Rotting yourself. It is a bent with an extra sensitive detector."

"Give you two loose torpedoes for it," offers Boy Scout number two.

"Yes, I dare say. One of 'em without a head," replies the proud finder. "I'll take two torpedoes and a striped mine."

"I'll see you as far as Jellicoe's first! Bet your mine was made in Germany," sneers the envious one. "Race you for a box of shells!"

Off they went down the waterway at once, the admiration and despair of a passing naval working man. The naval working man is a strong, healthy, honest craft which nothing can upset, not even half a ton of compressed ammonite in a quarrelled infernal. The N.W.M. is unimpaired as a scavenger of explosives and a cultivator of miney hotbeds. Not a brilliant conversationalist, it nevertheless expresses itself tersely and vigorously, and when it condescends to give an enemy craft a piece of its mind the enemy is hurt in its most sensitive place. Such are a few of the types we met in the magic way where the sea-bird perch on painted volcanoes and the British Navy is the finger of fate.—*Daily Mail*.

MORE RHETORIC.

In a leading article on November 11th
The Morning Post says:—

We have read with becoming reverence all the speeches delivered by our statesmen in the City on Tuesday. We have sought to admire the eloquence with which Sir John Simon comforted the Serbians and the Belgians; we have thrilled with Lord Reading on his dramatic rescue from a position of peril on an American ship; and we have shared in the honest indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced the "malignant and unchivalrous lie" about Lord Kitchener leaving the War Office. The speeches, it is admitted on all hands, were magnificent; if eloquence were only as powerful in war as it is in peace, not a single German or Bulgarian, we are convinced, would now be alive. Nevertheless, with the deference appropriate to a newspaper in these dangerous times, we would venture upon one or two quite insignificant comments. It may be, as Mr. Balfour says, that "gloomy joy in self-depreciation" is the leading characteristic of the British race; but it seems to have been rather effectively overlaid by the rosy and genial influences of Guildhall. For the general note or spirit of the eloquence was that criticism was not only unnecessary but harmful. No fault, of course, could be found on that score with the House of Commons, which with praiseworthy docility has abandoned even the show of controlling the nation's affairs. As for the House of Lords, it was appropriately dismissed with a sneer. The only thing, it would appear, which was really wrong with the situation was the existence of "two or three notorious and negligible exceptions" in the Press. If they could only be crushed out of existence, like black beetles, all would be right with the conduct of the war.

We would venture in all humility to doubt the entire soundness of this view, and we would make an appeal—perhaps a less unpopular two or three days after a banquet than during its progress—from eloquence to facts. In war, it is a most unfortunate thing, words make very little difference. What counts is power. When we see it suggested that the Foreign Office has failed in the Balkans because one or two English newspapers have weakened the prestige of Sir Edward Grey, we are faint to remind the public that not one word of criticism was heard in the Press until Bulgarian intervention was an accomplished fact. Although most well-informed newspapers had known for some time the improbability of the Foreign Office policy succeeding, they did their best to assist that policy in as far as it was explained to them. When Bulgaria declared war, when Mr. Venizelos fell, and when Greece announced her neutrality there was still a chance of saving the situation by vigorous action. So far that action has not been taken, and Serbia is being destroyed. Does the Foreign Office still expect to save Serbia, or is it supposed that the eloquence of a British Minister is fitting recompense for her destruction? Our point is that the situation can be saved if Greece is forced to do her duty, but in no other way. Time will show if our view is right. But in the meantime it is altogether inappropriate to suggest that newspaper criticism was responsible for events which were settled before newspaper criticism began. If the Government think it a sound military policy to march on Constantinople with a small force, we are not the public who can only say that we are to the public duty of protesting against it. All we ask of Ministers—and especially of the Prime Minister—is energy and prompt decision. We have long ceased to think either of Party or of personalities, and we have but one end in view—strange as it may appear to some people—to save the country and defeat the enemy. We are optimistic enough to believe that victory is certain if our magnificent resources are used to the best advantage, but the sort of optimism which believes that victory is certain whatever blunders and lack of decision and waste of effort there may be is beyond our power. To such faith as that a turtle-soup diet is probably necessary. And not being nourished upon that succulent but expensive diet, we can only go on hammering away at our thesis that for victory prompt decision, economy of effort, and energy and skill are essential. We are encouraged to proceed with our criticism despite postprandial rebukes, inasmuch as upon every point we have taken up we have turned out to be right. The signal to the Fleet to permit the passage of belligerents was withdrawn; the Declaration of London was at least modified; Mr. Winston Churchill was transferred from the Admiralty to the Duchy of Lancaster; cotton has been declared contraband; a show has been made of reducing Cabinet discussion to reasonable proportions; these things and other things have been done after criticism, which in every case was decided at the time to be impertinent, if not blasphemous.

The Prime Minister, in his speech last night, informed the House that our expenditure at present is five million sterling per day. And he added that our expenditure is expanding. "The Government he says, 'without any external stimulus,' is considering certain economies—a closer examination of contract prices, revising the scale of Army rations, and eliminating unit soldiers from the Army. Two at least of these economies are certainly justified: to economise on the soldier's rations may or may not be justified through gaither that food is often wasted through lack of cookery and organisation. That should be reformed. But the nation will insist that our soldiers, in the trenches, have good and abundant food at whatever the cost. We notice that Mr. Asquith estimates civil expenditure at the normal rate before the war. Before Parliament starts economising on the rations of the soldier might it not do well to insist that civil expenditure should be drastically cut down. For example, payment of members might be altogether abolished without any serious hardship, and Ministerial salaries might be drastically curtailed. Huge and wasteful Government Departments might be cut down by half without any real loss to the country. Such reforms in expenditure would an-

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KARIMOEN	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [1585]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
A. Abraham & Co.	C. Louisa
Kasachong, c/o Thungyain	
Petia ham Street	Calcutta
Libby, 12, Queen's Road	Poon penh
Loos, 27, Leighton Hill Road	Hankow
Rice, c/o American Consul	Oakland
Singyuenchun of Ye-chang & Co	Shanghai
T. Y. Standard Oil	Manila
Yapoo, c/o "Chop Yee"	
Chobwan Sh.	Papanyarak
Yuenloong, c/o Yunglong	Singapore

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, M. Oka, 17th December—Haiphong 15th December, Rice—Order.

CHINGHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 17th December—Post Pursual, 13th December, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

DAVAOWAN, British str., 1,017, C. W. Shearer, 17th December—Saigon—12th December, Rice and General—Chinese.

DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jorgensen, 17th December—Haiphong 15th December, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

GLAUCUS, British str., 3,950, Hanney, 18th December—Mito 12th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HAIPHONG, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 19th December—Fochow 17th December, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 730, A. Marguerite, 18th December—Haiphong 16th December, General—A. R. Marty.

HOPKING, British str., 1,380, C. A. Robert, 19th December—Swatow 18th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, Chinese str., Wm. Munro, 19th December—Tientsin 11th December, General—Chinese.

ITOKA, British str., 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 18th December—Singapore 9th December, General—David Sassoon & Co.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,891, K. Okamoto, 18th December—Mojji 13th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KASHING, British str., from Canton, 17th December.

KAIPOING, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 18th December—Haiphong 17th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,015, K. Akurakami, 15th December—Swatow 17th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KIOTO, British str., 4,020, J. A. Smith, 17th December—Shanghai 14th December, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

KULIKANG, British str., from Canton, 17th December.

MIDDLHAM CASTLE, British str., 2,900, Griffiths, 18th December—New York Ballast—Dodwell & Co.

PAKHOI, British str., 1,228, Arthur Tucker, 17th December—Amoy 16th December, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

RYNHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,933, Shimo-kawa, 17th December—Dairen 16th Dec., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,576, Meathrel, 19th December—Shanghai 16th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,008, A. Kobayashi, 18th December—Swatow 17th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,538, E. T. Pilcher, 18th December—Japan 14th December, General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., from Canton, 17th December.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,226, Y. Hatakeyama, 17th December—Dairen 17th December, Beans and Ground Nuts—Tak Sing & Co.

URONG, British str., 700, Watson, 18th December—Dairen 12th December, General—Order.

DEPARTURES.

December 18th.

AGOA, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.

ARTHOS, French str., for Shanghai.

GLENGOLIE, British str., for Amoy.

LOKANG, British str., for Manila.

MANAPOUR, British str., for Singapore.

MASUNDA, British str., for Canton.

NYTOISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongay.

RYNHO MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

TAISHUN, British str., for Haiphong.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

TENSHIN MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

UME MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.

YAKUSHI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

YATSHING, British str., for Singapore.

YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

December 19th.

CHINGHOW, Brit. str., for Port Pursual.

DALLEN MARU, Jap. str., for Europe.

FOOLEE, Chinese str., for Bangkok.

GLAUCUS, British str., for Singapore.

HAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

KAIYO MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

KIYO MARU, Jap. str., for Pakhoi.

LUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

TAISHUN MARU, Jap. str., for Chinwang-tao.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Iyo Maru, from Moji, for Hong Kong, Mr. Richard Ponsbury.

Per Kaiyo Maru, from Swatow, for Hong Kong, Mr. Robert Wallace.

Per St. Albans, from Japan, for Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm and child.

Per Haiching, from Fochow, etc., for Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Allen, Mr. Moore, Miss Withers, Mr. L. Gray, Mr. A. D. Brooke, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Robinson.

Per Shantung, from Shanghai, for Hong Kong, Masters Seldon (3), Miss G. Ward, Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. J. Dewar, Mr. E. P. Thompson, Mr. A. Anderson, and Mr. A. Kremer.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. Empress of Japan left Yokohama on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. due to arrive at Vancouver on the 22nd inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. Novara left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here to-morrow, at about day-light.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. Salamis sailed from Singapore on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-day, at 4 p.m.

The str. Glenlogie is expected here from London to-morrow.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels moored at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blue Point. 3. From Blue Point to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
MARSHFIELD, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, ETC.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabasa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSHFIELD, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, ETC.	ATHOS	Jap. str.	—	Shinohe	MISAKI MARITIME	On 8th Jan.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SINGAPORE VIA KANLUNG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	—	Filmer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st Jan., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & JAPAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	PHEDIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Bakke	GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KATHAWAR	Brit. str.	—	Tominaga	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Butler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HOPKING	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANTUNG	Jap. str.	1 m.	Terada	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATSUMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TYKEMBA	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FORCHOS	Brit. str.	—	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DAIKIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANCHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIGAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIGAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIT & CO.	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIGAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUNSHAW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. H. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUNSHAW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. L. Lusk	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	Murakami	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Welsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	G. Tabasa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Konishi	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Evans	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO HAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"LOKANG" ... Tuesday, 21st Dec., 8 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"HOPKING" ... Thursday, 23rd Dec., D'light.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOSHING" ... Friday, 24th Dec., 3 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"TUENHANG" ... Friday, 24th Dec., 3 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "NANKIN," "LOKANG," and "FOOSHING," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 10 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Davao, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Passage particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. St. 10.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 2 FEB. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APRIL.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 16 " " "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 20

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 24 " " "MONTEAGLE" ... 5 MAY.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 23 MAR. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 18

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,

GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,

HONGKONG.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 24th December.

PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with "KATHIAWAR"

FROM COLOMBO: 17th January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

HONGKONG, 20th October, 1915.

VESSELS ON THE WERT

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN."

Captain G. Manley, carrying

His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this port on or about THURSDAY, the

30th December, 1915, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports, in

connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALAKA,"

from Colombo, passengers' accommodation

in which vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for

Italy, France and London (under arrange-

ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into

the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to

Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for

London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay

and transhipped to the s.s. "PERSEA,"

due in London about the 14th Feb., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office

until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

J. V. D. PARE,

For Superintendent,

Hongkong, 18th December, 1915.

[1]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP

Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA."

6,393 tons, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1251]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN,"

FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON

AND STRAITS.

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	22nd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via VANAN	Capt. G. Manley	30th Dec.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. King	7th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	14th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 20th Dec., Noon.
SAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Dec., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KUBICHOV"	On 21st Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 28th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. Telephone 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 21st Dec., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 23rd Dec., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at 1 P.M.

*The s.s. "Haiching" for Amoy Passengers only.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 21st December.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
"ST. ALBANS"	On 21st Dec., 11 A.M.	On 12th Jan., 11 A.M.
"EMPIRE"	On 21st Dec., 11 A.M.	On 21st Jan., 11 A.M.
"EASTERN"	On 21st Dec., 11 A.M.	On 28th Jan., 11 A.M.
"ALDENHAM"	On 21st Dec., 11 A.M.	On 28th Feb., 11 A.M.

*Fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Radiographing Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,200, 1,400, 1,600, 1,800, 2,000, 2,200, 2,400, 2,600, 2,800, 3,000, 3,200, 3,400, 3,600, 3,800, 4,000, 4,200, 4,400, 4,600, 4,800, 5,000, 5,200, 5,400, 5,600, 5,800, 6,000, 6,200, 6,400, 6,600, 6,800, 7,000, 7,200, 7,400, 7,600, 7,800, 8,000, 8,200, 8,400, 8,600, 8,800, 9,000, 9,200, 9,400, 9,600, 9,800, 10,000, 10,200, 10,400, 10,600, 10,800, 11,000, 11,200, 11,400, 11,600, 11,800, 12,000, 12,200, 12,400, 12,600, 12,800, 13,000, 13,200, 13,400, 13,600, 13,800, 14,000, 14,200, 14,400, 14,600, 14,800, 15,000, 15,200, 15,400, 15,600, 15,800, 16,000, 16,200, 16,400, 16,600, 16,800, 17,000, 17,200, 17,400, 17,600, 17,800, 18,000, 18,200, 18,400, 18,600, 18,800, 19,000, 19,200, 19,400, 19,600, 19,800, 20,000, 20,200, 20,400, 20,600, 20,800, 21,000, 21,200, 21,400, 21,600, 21,800, 22,000, 22,200, 22,400, 22,600, 22,800, 23,000, 23,200, 23,400, 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INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

(Trade Mark)
makes beautiful washable walls.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO.,

Sole Agents, South China.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 18th. 31

SUBSIDIARY COMBS.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18TH DECEMBER, 1915.

DANKS

HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,



BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK
(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital \$30,000,000
\$10,000,000

BANKS

money on Current Account has been
Deposit at rates which may be ascertained
on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [19

THE MERCANTILE BANK
INDIA LIMITED.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on
Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained
on application.
C. CHAMPAIN,
Acting Manager.

C. CHAMPRIN,
Acting Manager.